

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1759.

Instrument to measure the Growth of Plants used in America	516	not so good a Politician as King Charles II.	540—543
Chinese Contrivance to prevent Drowning at Sea	517	Objections to the History of Parliament, with the Answer	544
Defence of Lord George Sackville	519	Full Account of the Conquest of the Island and Fort of Goree, by a Gentle- man on that Expedition	544—548
Eulogium on Generals Wolfe, Monck- ton, Townshend, &c.	517	Remedy for the Scarlet Fever and sore Throat, now rife in Wiltshire	548
Account of Bombay and Surat	515	POETICAL ESSAYS	549—552
To no Minister nor great Man	520	Epistle to Mr. Pope by a Lady	550
The History of the Session of Parlia- ment, which began November 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occa- sioned without Doors	521—525	A new Song set to Musick	549
The just Retaliation of French Perfidy	526	A Country Dance	550
General Yorke's spirited Memorial, to the Dutch	527	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	552
Summary of a late dispute	528	State of Affairs in the East-Indies	553
An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the present War by an impartial Hand	529—535	Full Account of the Conquest of Que- bec, with the List of killed and wound- ed, Artillery and Stores taken there	568
Academicus's Reply to Rusticus about Ordinations of broken Tradesmen	536	Anecdotes of the brave Gen. Wolfe	575
Observations made on the late Comet of 1757. By M. Klinkenberg	536, 537	Marriages and Births; Deaths	571
An Account of an Earthquake in the West of Cornwall	538, 539	Ecclesiastical Preferments	572
Further Remarks on Lord Clarendon's Life, proving the Sale of Dunkirk an impolitick Measure, and the Chancellor		Promotions Civil and Military	ibid.
		Bankrupts	573
		Course of Exchange	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	573, 574
		Catalogue of Books, with Remarks	575
		Surprising Anecdotes relative of the Af- fair of Quebec	576
		Prices of Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	575

With a fine MAP of the Countries round SURAT and BOMBAY in the
EAST-INDIES, &c. And a PLAN of the Island and Fort of GOREE as they
really were, when taken, both elegantly engraved on COPPER: Also a curious
INSTRUMENT for measuring the GROWTH of PLANTS.

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where may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time; neatly Bound or
Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, 1891.

[illegible]



THE

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For OCTOBER, 1759.

Account of BOMBAY and SURAT in the EAST INDIES.

OUR countrymen in the East Indies having been of late most justly provoked to attack and reduce the famous city of Surat, and to send the nabob, or governor thereof, prisoner to Bombay *, we have presented our readers with a Map of that Coast, and shall add some account of those two places.

The town of Bombay is situated in a small island upon the western coast of the Indian peninsula which lies between the two famous rivers Indus and Ganges. The island is not above 20 miles in circumference, and was formerly reckoned a part of the province of Decan, of which province the famous Aurengzebe was governor, under his father the Mogul emperor; and here he formed that scheme which enabled him to defeat and murder his three brothers, to imprison his father, and, at last, in the year 1666, to set himself upon the throne of the Mogul emperor. His scheme was much the same with that formed and executed, much about the same time, by Oliver Cromwell, in this kingdom, which was by pretending a warm zeal for his religion, and setting himself at the head of the enthusiastical Mahometans, as Oliver set himself at the head of the enthusiastical Christians; but that he had no more real religion than the other, will appear from the following passage, by which he laid the first foundation of his future greatness. They have among the Mahometans a sort of begging monks, called faquirs, who pretend to great piety and constant

poverty and self-denial, and who are very numerous in the East Indies. Aurengzebe, then governor of Decan, invited all the faquirs, in that and the neighbouring provinces, to dine with him on a certain day, declaring that he designed to distribute charity among them, and that he ardently desired to have the consolation of eating a meal of rice and herbs with such holy men. As he had before established the character of being a zealous mahometan, and always pretended to take high delight in heavenly conversation with the faquirs, great numbers of them assembled from all parts, and all cloathed in rags, their usual garb, under the pretence that their poverty can afford no better. A plain and frugal entertainment was provided for them, being the only sort of which they could by their institution partake; and, as soon as it was over, Aurengzebe made a pathetic speech to them upon religion, which he concluded with declaring how sorry he was to see such holy men so poorly cloathed, and that therefore he had provided a new complete raiment, made after their own fashion, for every one of them; for which reason he desired that he might have the pleasure to see them all strip off their old rags, and dress themselves in those decent garments which he had provided for them. They all at first refused, pretending that it was inconsistent with their order to appear in any thing but rags. But Aurengzebe knew the true reason: He knew that there were vast numbers of the largest diamonds and most precious jewels sewed up and concealed in those rags, therefore he in-

PRICE OF STOCKS OCTOBER 1759

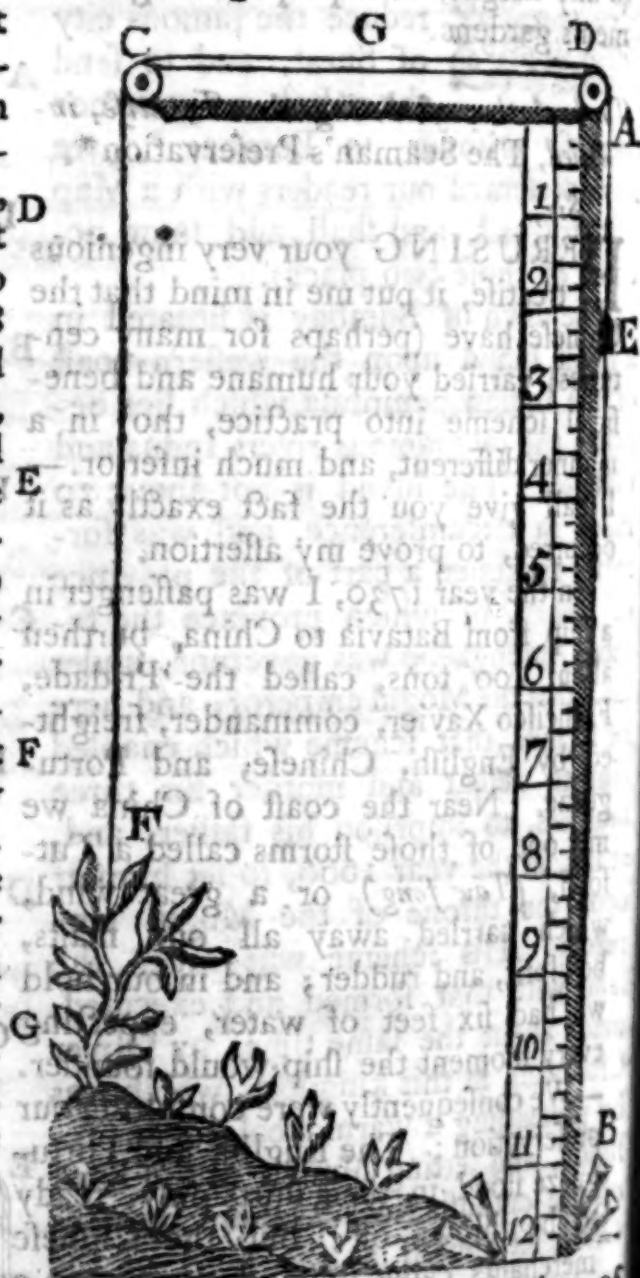
sifted on what he desired, and as it was not safe to deny what he so peremptorily demanded, especially as the saquirs durst not let the vulgar know that they had any riches concealed in their rags, they were all obliged to strip, and their rags, as fast as stript off, carried into his wardrobe, by which he possessed himself of an immense treasure, and at the same time confirmed the enthusiasts in their high opinion of his zeal for their religion.

But now to return to our account of Bombay: The island was conquered by the Portuguese soon after they had found a passage by sea to the East Indies, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and was by them called Bombayne*, from whence it is easy to see why it has since been by us called Bombay. The Portuguese held possession of it until the year 1663, when they delivered it to king Charles the 2d, in pursuance of the treaty of marriage between him and the infanta Katherine, and he sometime after made a present of it to our East-India company, who have possessed it ever since, tho' in 1688 they were near losing it; for the Mogul general, by the neglect of our governor, found means to land upon the island with an army of 25000 men, and made himself master of the whole island, except the fort, which he was not able to reduce, and therefore, upon a treaty with the governor, he resigned, after having done great damage to the villages and plantations of cocoa-nut trees, which, except salt, is the only commodity produced in the island. However it soon recovered; and the security which the people enjoy under an English government, makes such numbers flock thither, that it is now reckoned to contain 50 or 60000 inhabitants, English, Portuguese, and Indians. The chief advantage of the island consists in the goodness of its harbour, which it is said is capable of containing 1000 vessels; and it is wholesome enough for those that are born, or go when young to live there, tho' they have no fresh water but what they bring from the continent, or the rain water they save in their cisterns. As there is now a citadel near the town regularly fortified, and provided with 120

pieces of cannon mounted, none of the Indian nabobs can think of being able to reduce it; therefore the island is not liable to be invaded or disturbed by them; and, as the island is so small and so populous, it would be easy to render it difficult even for any European power to reduce it; for which reason the governor for our East India company upon that coast now resides in this island, lives in great splendor, and appears in great state upon all public occasions.

[To be concluded in our next.]

An Instrument or Machine for measuring the GROWTH of PLANTS, commonly made use of in the Plantations in America, brought over by Capt. J. Erwin, from New-England.



A B is a square upright piece of wood graduated; G an horizontal piece, at whose ends are fixed two small pulleys, C D, over which passes a fine silk thread, at whose end, E, hangs a little weight, the other end, F, being tied to the top of the plant, as represented

represented in the figure. Let the end B, of the upright piece A B, be secured with wedges against the efforts of the wind. To find the daily increase of the plant, observe at what division the weight E rests at first, and then how many divisions it has descended the next day, or any number of days afterwards; and thus you may determine how such and such weathers affect the growth of plants, and how quick one plant advances in respect of others.

These machines must be made of a very hard wood, or plated on two sides with flat iron or steel, to keep them from warping, which may greatly obstruct the curiosity in ascertaining a true height.

N. B. They may be erected almost to any height, and proper for gentlemen's gardens.

To the Author of the ingenious Treatise, intitled, The Seaman's Preservation*.

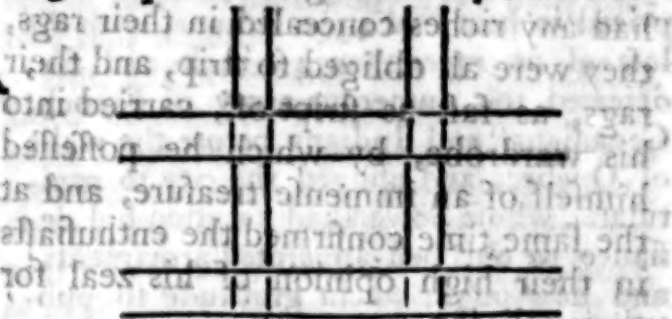
Sir,

PERUSING your very ingenious treatise, it put me in mind that the Chinese have (perhaps for many centuries) carried your humane and beneficial scheme into practice, tho' in a manner different, and much inferior. I shall give you the fact exactly as it occurred, to prove my assertion.

In the year 1730, I was passenger in a ship from Batavia to China, burthen about 400 tons, called the Pridade, Francisco Xavier, commander, freighted by English, Chinese, and Portuguese. Near the coast of China we met one of those storms called a Tufoon, (*Tau fong*) or a great wind, which carried away all our masts, bowsprit, and rudder; and in our hold we had six feet of water, expecting every moment the ship would founder.

We consequently were consulting our preservation: The English and Portuguese stood in their shirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the Chinese merchants came upon deck, not in a cork jacket, but I will call it a bamboo habit, which had lain ready in their chests against such dangers, and it was thus constructed; four bamboos, two before, and two behind their bodies, were placed horizontally, and pro-

jected about 28 inches. These were crossed on each side by two others, and the whole properly secured, leaving a space for their body; so that



they had only to put it over their heads and tie the same securely, which was done in two minutes, and we were satisfied they could not possibly sink.

The shape is given above. — If the publishing this fact, but concealing my name, may, in your opinion, be of use, to convince those of our countrymen who chuse to plough with the horses tails, I have no objection to it.

I am, &c.

THE MONITOR of the 27th is levelled against that malignant, repining faction, who view with envy and malignity the glorious success of our arms, under the direction of our present great minister. He sets the importance of the conquest of Quebec in a proper light, and, after proving the wisdom of the measures taken for that expedition, concludes with the following spirited encomium on the general officers employed therein.

“O WOLFE! thy memory will ever shine in the British annals!”

Arripuit, traxitque virum fax mentis honestæ Gloria.

Is the motto, which the poet furnishes for generals of thy ability, courage, and happy end. Oh! how glorious, how immortal is the man, who thus parts with his life in his country's cause! Carthage may boast of her Hannibal, and Rome may decree triumphs to her Scipio, but true courage never appeared more glorious than in the death of the British WOLFE. A Marlborough and an Eugene have left us many examples of British conduct and valour in time of war; but this one act of general Wolfe has added more lustre to the British crown, and done more service to his country, than all the sieges and battles won by those brave generals. In Wolfe was revived the courage of our Edwards and Henries, and that military skill

* The above Treatise may be had at R. Williamson's shop, near the Exchange, Liverpool,

skill and discipline, which enabled those puny armies, at Poitiers, Cressy, and Agincourt, to defeat the vast armies of France. How will ages to come be surprised to hear that 4500 Britons, with the loss of no more than 46 rank and file, defeated the numerous army of French, Canadians, and Indians before the walls of Quebec, and obliged the city to capitulate, whose power had so often bid defiance to our best-appointed armaments! and how ought we in gratitude to publish the praises of him, who died in the acquisition of so important a conquest, and breathed his last with this exhortation and resignation, "Pursue your victory, and I shall die in peace."

The alacrity with which this brave officer was seconded by those who succeeded to his command in the heat of action, bids defiance to those scandalous reports of a disagreement between him and them in a council of war, previous to that decisive engagement. Monckton led the army forward to victory with a bravery becoming the example of his predecessor in command: And when his wounds made it necessary to consult for the public good, and to resign his command to general Townshend, Behold, with what eagerness this honourable gentleman (to whom the nation is greatly indebted for the establishment of the present militia) flew into the center of action, where two generals had fallen, and with what coolness and judgment he filled his station! He dealt about him so dexterously with the instruments of death, that nothing but their retreat, with great loss, within the walls of the city, could save the whole army of our enemies from falling under the edge of our swords: And, by a conduct worthy of the most experienced general, this is he, who could not be decoyed to seek fresh laurels amongst woods and swamps, and to desert the advantages which he had acquired by a complete victory; and soon after obliged the garrison to give up their fortifications also."

Answer to the Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces, &c.

FROM this answer we shall give only what relates to the two principal facts objected to the conduct of that commander on the first of August last, for all the rest seem to be given up as false, and founded only upon vulgar report. These two facts are, first, That he did not immediately obey the orders of the commander in chief; and, secondly, That, when he did obey these orders, he did

not advance with such expedition as he might have done.

To the first, it is answered by this author as follows:

"This, you say, is said, and on this hear-say evidence you have founded the truth of this fact. You will immediately perceive, from the letter of that aid de camp who brought the orders, that the whole which you have said is intirely a falsehood, (p. 13.) *His serene highness, upon some report made to him by the duke of Richmond of the situation of the enemy, sent Capt. Ligonier and myself with orders for the British cavalry to advance.* Now are public reports and hear-says to obtain credit that those orders were to attack, which the aid de camp himself declares were to advance? or are advancing and attacking synonymous terms and similar actions in your judgment? Thus your first assertion is a palpable falsehood, and the foundation of all your arguments pulled from under you.

But this is not the only misrepresentation of that affair: You have either concealed, or was ignorant, that not one, but two aids de camp were dispatched at the same time to carry the same orders, as you see in the transcript from Fitzroy's letter, *one for the whole cavalry, and the other for the British only to advance.* As Fitzroy has said they parted at the same time, and were sent with the same orders, how would you have reconciled this difference? In this dilemma, what would you have thought expedient to have done? Both left the prince at the same time, both were sent with the same orders, and yet both brought contradictory. Had not each of them an equal right to be credited? Could Lord George have put both these orders into immediate execution? Could he have executed the orders of Fitzroy without neglecting those of Ligonier? Unless you conceive that a general can advance with *part* of that cavalry and yet leave *none* behind, could he have complied with the orders of Ligonier without neglecting those of Fitzroy? Unless he could have advanced with the *whole* and yet left *part* behind, which ought he to have taken and which refused? If Fitzroy was most positive in the certainty of being right, those brought by Ligonier seemed to be the most conformable to Lord George's judgment, which induced him to say, *It was impossible the duke could mean to break the line.* (p. 15.) Should Lord George, as Ligonier never retracted from what he had at first delivered, against his own opinion, have yielded to the positiveness of Col. Fitzroy?

Is positiveness a certain sign of men's being in the right? I believe the contrary is most frequently found true. And as to Col. Fitzroy's offering to lead them round the little wood, (p. 15.) what evidence is this of his not having been mistaken in his orders? Was Lord George A obliged to follow wherever he should lead, in opposition to his own lights, and in contradiction to the orders of another aid de camp, whom Fitzroy himself allows to be sent with the same orders, and yet brought different?

To avoid as much as possible the injury B which might have followed the implicit obedience to either of these orders, Lord George sent Capt. Smith, his aid de camp, (p. 7.) with orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as Fitzroy directed, and this was carried into action from what Capt. C Smith observed to his Lordship, (p. 21.) That if he would allow him to fetch the British (cavalry) they were but part, and if it was wrong they could soon remedy the fault.—He (Lord George) said, then do it as fast as you can. Accordingly Capt. Smith went as fast as his horse could go to D General Mollay.

By this manner of conducting himself, is it not undeniably evident that the only expedient was fallen upon, by which either of the orders might have been carried into execution with the least inconvenience to what might have been de- E signed by either? and, as it happened, without loss of time towards the completion of those which were nearest to those orders that were ultimately carried into action; for it will be soon seen that neither of these were what the prince commanded. All this was spoken whilst F Lord George and his aid de camp were galloping together, (p. 21.) [which must have been compleated in less than two minutes] the whole ground not being more than 800 yards, as Capt. Smith is assured from having been on the ground since, with a view to be ascertained of the distance.

Thus, Sir, you see not a syllable of attacking was communicated by either of these orders which were brought, that the command advance was instantly obeyed, and that Lord George galloped to the prince to be ascertained which of those orders was to be followed, that this glo- H rious opportunity might not be lost by a mistake of either. And this he was induced to also, because, whether the whole cavalry, or part only, was to be led on, no time would be lost, his lordship knowing he could join them forming beyond the wood by the time he had seen his serene highness, (p. 8.) Pray inform the world in what

manner you could have better prevented the disadvantage which might have arisen from a mistake of which orders were to be pursued, and by what means the right might more expeditiously have been carried into action.

But, as Col. Fitzroy had arrived before Lord George to Prince Ferdinand, the latter asked, *where the cavalry was, and upon the colonel's making answer that Lord George did not understand the order, but was coming to speak to his serene highness, he expressed his surprize strongly.* (p. 18.)

Fitzroy had indeed told the prince that Lord George did not understand the orders, but he had omitted to tell him the reason, because they were contradictory to those carried by Ligonier: From which it is evident, that Fitzroy had misrepresented the affair. It was not from a want of understanding, but from the impossibility of complying with both, or distinguishing which were the right, without receiving the certainty from the prince himself. His expressions of strong surprize were then the consequences of Fitzroy's misrepresentation, and not of Lord George's misconduct.

And to the second, this author answers as follows:

"At the time when the orders were brought to advance, the cavalry was on the right of the line, divided from the other part by a wood, in the position (p. 7.) which had been taken in consequence of orders brought by Mr. Malhorte. This Wood being impassable in a straight line, they were therefore obliged to make a circuit, and to march in a line, (p. 8.) before they could be advanced into the plain, and be drawn up in order of battle. Some time was necessary for their forming also. These were the reasons why Lord George once halted by Lord Granby, to compleat the forming the whole, (p. 8.) and upon the marquis's advancing the left before the right, to send again to stop him. He said, as the prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward. I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries, where they halted. From hence it appears, that the orders were dispatched at least 50 minutes too late; since he says he could not have executed them (p. 10.) ten minutes sooner, had the ground, and what was expected, been known by him.

As every one that knows any thing of the British cavalry must be convinced that their great superiority consists in their weight, and that this weight depends in

a great measure on the firm order in which they attack; and as their onset might instantly have succeeded their coming up, was not this design of bringing them up regularly together the duty of a general? And probably under such circumstances his compliance with Lord Granby, in not halting to form them perfectly, in which he gave up his judgment to the desire of being more expeditious, might have brought on a defeat, had there been any enemy to attack; and in that case his precipitancy might have been urged as a fault, in the same manner as the imagined delay is at present.

Thus the first disposition fairly evinces they were too far distant either to give or receive support; and the service such as, if put in execution, might have, not improbably, thrown victory into the other scale. But, notwithstanding this, Lord George executed the orders sent him with as much diligence as the nature of the ground and the nature of the service would admit."

As to what is said in the letter, of this commander's having been zealous in promoting the execution of Byng, it is answered as follows:

"How treacherously have you applauded such behaviour in Lord George, with a view to make him pronounce the panegyrick of his own destruction, and of your malicious pursuit, at once insidious and untrue: When it cannot but be remembered, that the part which he took in parliament, and the only opportunity he had of taking any part in that affair, was directly the reverse of what you represent."

And, as to the preceding disagreement between this commander and the commander in chief, the author answers as follows:

"This may have some foundation in Veracity. Let me explain to you how I have heard the Facts reported. The English general, attached to his country's cause, as he conceived it, and knowing that an invasion was apprehended from France, thought it expedient that the English troops should not be cut off from the power of returning to their country's assistance. Less attentive to the fate of this island, the German, being a general of the king of Prussia, proposed to march the allied army to his assistance, which he intended to have carried into action by ordering the British troops to march, without so much as acquainting the English general with his design. Of this Lord George being informed, he opposed the marching of our troops, because

he thought it disadvantageous to the interest of his native land, and therefore contradictory to the duty of an English commander. This probably created some disagreement, a disagreement for which probably few Englishmen will condemn him."

Some STANZAS,

Addressed to No Minister nor Great Man.

WITH all thy titles, all thy large estate,
And all the favours which a king can grant,
Something is wanting still to make thee great,
And still that something thou wilt ever want,
For, is it greatness at a sumptuous board
To feast a county, and to hear thy name
Mid noisy revels riotously roar'd,
When longer than the banquet lasts not fame?
Or, is it greatness, in the pomp of pow'r,
Each morn a crowd obsequious to collect,
Pleas'd to accept th' obeisance of an hour,
When with the levee endeth all respect?
He who is great some nobler purpose shews,
Nor feasts nor levees his attention claim,
That which is fit and right he first pursues,
And after finds it justify'd by fame.
What tho' a fawning academic train
(O shame to learning!) on thy footsteps wait,
Tho' flattery mingles in a courtly strain,
Salute thee pillar of the British state;
Yet in fair history's impartial page,
Penn'd nor in flattery nor in veiled strain,
Truth will report thee to the future age
No statesman, but a courtier light and vain.
For, hath thy civil prudence well upheld
The state 'gainst foreign and domestic foe?
Was fierce rebellion by thy council quell'd?
By thee averted Gallia's threaten'd blow?
Where was thy foresight when the Gaul prepar'd
To seize the provinces of Albion's realm?
That foul disgrace with thee tho' others shar'd,
Yet seiz'd they were when thou wert at the helm.
And tho' once more Britannia lifts her head,
By pow'ful nations sees herself rever'd,
And hails her valiant sons, by glory led,
T' assault that realm whence late assault she fear'd;
Yet from their deeds no honour thou canst gain,
Tho' Victory's laurels should their brows in-
twine:
For when didst thou their arduous toils main-
tain?
Or, of their bold exploits, which plan was
thine?
Didst thou secure the harvest of the land
Amid invasion's threat and war's alarm?
When martial weapons fill'd the reaper's hand,
Was it thy voice exhorted him to arm?
Have fleets and armies by thy orders moved
To distant lands and oceans far remote?
And, when success those orders hath approv'd,
Do crowds thy wisdom and thy spirit note?
Yet in the triumph thou assum'st a share,
Bustling, important, full of giddy zeal;
And vainly sit'st, with ministerial air,
A fly of state on Glory's chariot-wheel.

[*London Chron.*]







The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 470.

BESIDE the arguments set forth in the petition of the malt distillers above mentioned *, it was in favour of the distilling trade insisted, that malt spirits, when moderately used were so far from being prejudicial to health, that in many parts of the kingdom, especially our fens and marshes, it was absolutely necessary for preserving our field labourers from agues and other distempers, which proceed from the coldness and moisture of our climate, consequently, if they had no malt spirits to drink, they would make use of French brandies, and as they generally inhabit near the coast, the smugglers would take care to provide them with sufficient quantities of such spirits at a price very little, if any thing, above what malt spirits can be sold at; from whence it was concluded, that if no malt spirits were to be made in this kingdom, it would very much increase the consumption of French brandy, which would draw a great deal of ready money out of the nation, and would, at the same time, be a considerable loss to his majesty's revenue, as very little of the French brandy so consumed would pay any duty. This fatal effect, it was added, would probably be produced by the continuance of the prohibition proposed; for that many of the distillers had then already given up the trade, and disposed of their materials, and all of them would probably do so, should that bill pass into a law, as no man could foresee when the prohibition would cease, should it be continued at a time when all sorts of grain were so plenty, that the best sort of barley did not sell for above 19 or 20s. per quarter, and the worst not above 14 or 15s. And as the very waste of the materials by non-usage, beside lying out of the money, would be a great loss to the proprietor. Thus, even by passing the bill then before the house, the trade of distilling would probably be banished out of the kingdom, and if this branch of trade, by which so many of our people now support themselves, were once entirely lost, it would hardly be possible to recover it; for the building and setting up a large distillery, and the purchasing of all the necessary materials, must al-

October, 1759.

ways cost such a large sum of money that no man would chuse to employ his money in that way, especially as he must judge from experience, that some future accidental scarcity of corn might probably induce the legislature to put an end, or at least a long, and, with respect to him, a ruinous stop to his business.

From what was thus urged, they said, they did not intend to excuse, much less to argue in favour of the excessive use of malt spirits: Such excess they allowed to be prejudicial to the morals, as well as the health of the people, and therefore they would be ready, not only to approve, but to assist in enforcing any regulations which the parliament might think proper to make, for preventing such excess. But from the abuse no argument could be drawn against the use, with respect to malt spirits, no more than with respect to any other necessary or conveniency of life. The excessive use of common beer, or of good English ale, was prejudicial both to the health and the morals of the people, as well as the excessive use of malt spirits, and the former was the cause of many extravagancies, and even crimes, as well as the latter; yet no one ever thought of putting an end to the trade of brewing, in order to prevent the excessive use of brewed liquors: Why then should we put an end to the trade of distilling, in order to prevent the excessive use of distilled liquors?

A second argument in favour of the distillery was thus stated: In all parts of Great-Britain there are some parcels of land that can produce nothing to advantage but a coarse sort of barley called big, which sort of grain is neither fit for the brewing, nor for being made into bread; but may be made very good use of in the distillery, and is therefore bought up by the distillers at an encouraging price, by which many farmers are enabled to pay a higher rent to their landlords, than it would be otherwise possible for them to afford. And likewise in all parts of Great Britain there are every year some parcels of every sort of grain produced, which by unseasonable weather, or by some other accident, are rendered unfit for our brewery, or for being made

made into any sort of bread. When this happens to a large parcel, perhaps of the best sort of wheat, it is a great misfortune to the poor farmer, and to many of them would be insurmountable, were it not for our distillery; but as a good sort of spirit may be made from spoiled corn, the distiller interposes between the unfortunate farmer and impending ruin, by allowing him a moderate price for what he must otherwise have thrown into his dung-hill. Therefore, in compassion to the poor farmers, as well as for the benefit of our landholders, our distillers ought to be allowed to make low wines or spirits, at least from those sorts of grain that are fit for no other use.

And a third argument in favour of the distillery, was drawn from the necessity we are under to export malt spirits, or what is called gin, in some of the branches of our foreign commerce, particularly in our trade to Africa; for in that trade an assortment of a cargo, proper for the market upon the coast of Africa, cannot be made up without a large quantity of gin. The natives there are so fond of this liquor, that they will not deal with you, unless you can not only sell them some of it, but also make large presents of it to their kings or chief rulers. This commodity, therefore, we must either have of our own produce, or we must at a great national expence import it from Holland, and the charges of importation, together with the duties payable upon it, some part of which is not to be drawn back upon exportation, will render it impossible for our merchants to sell it so cheap upon the coast of Africa, as it may be sold there by the Dutch, which will of course give a great advantage to the Dutch, who are our chief rivals in that trade.

To these arguments the answer was in substance as follows:

It is surprising to observe, how the judgments of men may be so much warped by a little self-interest, as to make them argue in favour of what has been by experience found to be so fatal to mankind, especially to the people of this country. It is a common observation, that by the art of chymistry, a poison may be extracted from the wholesomest food we have: This certainly holds true with respect to gin; for our distillers I must look on as a sort of chymists, and gin we have, from many recent examples, good reason to consider as a sort of poison; for though it does not so suddenly, it does as certainly produce its effect as the rankest poison we know; consequently it must be

allowed, that our malt distillers have found out a method to extract poison from the wholesomest food we have: What was designed by nature for the staff, they have contrived to make the bane of life; and all they have to say in favour of their drug is, that the moderate use of it can do no harm, and may sometimes do good. The same may be said in favour of almost every other sort of poison: Do not we know, that most of the drugs in the apothecary's shop have some sort of poison in their composition, which never does any harm, but often a deal of good, when administered in a proper quantity, and by the advice of a skilful physician; and if gin were always to be administered in the same manner, I believe there would never be any complaint against it.

Gentlemen talk of the moderate use of gin; and it may be true that a small quantity, unless often repeated, can do no harm: But it is a poison of such a nature, that the more a man takes of it, the more he desires, and the less power he has to withstand that desire. A first glass gives a longing for a second, that for a third, and the third or fourth puts a man entirely off his guard, by depriving him of his reason, and exciting every vicious appetite incident to the human nature. Of all poisons, therefore, gin is the worst for human society, because it poisons the mind as well as the body, and the slowness of its operation renders it only so much the worse, because it gives the patient time to heap guilt upon his own head, and to do the more mischief to his fellow creatures. It is likewise, upon many other accounts, of more dangerous consequence to mankind, than any other poison. Most other poisons produce their effect so immediately, and so apparently, that they are known and allowed to be poisons, and as such are carefully avoided by mankind in general; but gin produces its fatal effect by slow degrees, and that effect generally appears in the shape of some other distemper, therefore most people are ignorant of the cause of their distemper, and few are willing to suppose, that it proceeds from the immoderate use of their favourite liquor, which our malt distillers used to sell at so low a price, that a noxious quantity of it was within the purchase of the poorest creatures amongst us, and our compound distillers took care to render it agreeable to the palate, and to dress it up in twenty different shapes, that their unhappy customers might have an opportunity to add the pleasure of variety to the pleasure of taste.

For this reason I am of opinion, that the art of distilling may properly be called the art of poisoning people agreeably and imperceptibly. Is this an art to be encouraged? Is it an art to be suffered in any wise and well regulated society? If it were possible, I think it would be right to confine it entirely to the apothecaries shops, and the produce never to be dispensed even by them, but by the advice of a physician. This, I say, as to all sorts of distilled liquors, for they are all equally pernicious, if immoderately and unnecessarily used; and the use of any one of them is very apt to deviate into a habit, if people be not very much upon their guard against it. The only difference is, that malt spirits, by their cheapness in this country, may be more easily come at, and consequently the use of them must be more apt to become habitual among the vulgar, especially among the women, few of whom are capable of being much upon their guard against a bad habit, and among whom the habitual, that is to say, the immoderate use of gin, produces the most dismal effects, not only as to themselves, but also as to their children.

I shall grant that the excessive use of wine, or of strong beer or ale, will at last produce death, or some distemper at least that ends in the death of the drunkard, so will the excessive use of the wholsomest food we eat; for we know, that it often produces some distemper which ends in the death of the glutton. But no quantity of any such liquor ever of itself produces immediate death, and they generally overload the stomach before they intoxicate the head: Besides, it requires some time, before a man can swallow down such a quantity of such liquors as deprives him of his reason; so that in the use of such liquors men have not only time but warning to reflect, and to be upon their guard against any excess. To this I must add, that experience seems to have taught mankind, that in cold climates some sort of fermented liquor is necessary even for a man in full health, especially for those that are obliged to undergo a great deal of hard labour or fatigue; but the same experience has taught us, that no sort of distilled liquor is ever necessary for a man in full health; and every man will, I believe, upon trial, find, that a pint of good beer or ale is a better guard against the colds and damps of this country, and will enable him to bear more labour or fatigue, than a gill of the best distilled liquor he can meet with; for a

gill of brandy, rum, or gin, is like what they call a brush of wood: It gives a sudden blaze, and scorches while it blazes; but the blaze soon flies off, and the heat is in a moment quite extinguished; whereas a pint of good beer or ale, is like a faggot of old billets: It gives an enlivening warmth, without scorching; and the heat continues for several hours to communicate its pleasant influence.

It is not now, or of late years, that the bad effects of malt spirits upon the health, the morals, the industry, and even the breed of the people, have been discovered: Those effects have been long felt: They have been long complained of, and the legislature has often interposed to prevent them. After the trade of distilling became so general in this country, our laws against drunkenness and tipling were found quite ineffectual; therefore, so long ago as the year 1729, was passed the famous act against compound spirits: This act our distillers found means to evade, by distilling, and rendering palatable, a sort of plain malt spirit, which was by the vulgar, in derision, called parliament brandy, and the excessive use of this, as it was sold at a very cheap rate, soon became as general, and as pernicious, as the excessive use of compound spirits had been before; therefore, in the year 1736, was passed the act which in a manner prohibited the sale of any sort of distilled liquors, either mixed or unmixed. This act, if duly executed, would have been found effectual, but it would have been found generally inconvenient, and would have been a great discouragement to our sugar planters in the West Indies; and the necessities of the government in the year 1743, concurring against its continuance, it was by an act of that session repealed. But at the same time an additional duty was laid upon all home-made low wines and spirits; and the chief argument made use of in favour of the repeal of the former law, was, that the duty then proposed would raise the price of gin so high, as to put it above the purchase of the poor, or if it did not, that the duty might be afterwards increased, so as to have the same effect with a prohibition, with respect to the poor at least, whose excess had always been the only cause of the complaint*.

In this argument there was really some weight, if it had been afterwards duly attended to; but whilst the distillers were allowed to make use of the best malt, and the best wheat, their profits were so great, that notwithstanding the duty, they sold their

* See the Debates upon the bill, in *Lond. Mag.* for 1743 and 1744.

their spirits as cheap as ever; and such was the concern of our governors for the publick revenue, that for fear of lessening it, they would never agree to increase the duty. Strange concern in governors! To preserve the publick revenue by a method that, in a course of years, must leave them no people to govern, at least no people worth governing. But the late famine, and the insurrections of the poor for want of bread, at last prevailed with even our governors, to suspend their concern for the publick revenue, and to agree to prohibit the distilling of spirits from any sort of grain of which bread could be made. In this respect, therefore, even the famine has produced one good effect; for this prohibition, together with the duty, has effectually put it out of the power of our distillers to sell spirits, drawn from any other material, at so low a price as to enable the poor to run into any excess in the use of them. What is the consequence? Our poor are returned to the use of good English beer or ale, and of course to their former industry, sobriety, and modesty. Every man who walks the streets of London and Westminster, must have observed this happy change in the manners of our people; and the petitions from several parts of the kingdom inform us, that the same observation has been made in other great cities.

How then can any gentleman oppose a prohibition, which by experience has produced such happy effects? For my part, if there be any fault in the law proposed, I think it is that of its being temporary: A perpetual prohibition to distil low wines, or spirits, from any sort of grain of which malt or bread, though of the coarsest sort, can be made, would, in my opinion, be right. There can be no solid objection against it, but that of its tending to diminish one of the branches of our publick revenue. But how is our publick revenue to be supported? Is it not by the industry and numbers of our people? Can we then be so wrong-headed as to think of supporting one branch of the publick revenue at the expence, if not to the annihilation, of every one of the rest?

That such a prohibition would be a disadvantage to our farmers, by depriving them of the only means they have to dispose of their coarse barley or damaged corn, I take to be a fact *gratis dictum*; for both may be used in making a coarse sort of malt, or a coarse sort of bread; and if the corn should be so much damaged as to be fit for neither of these

purposes, the distillers would not allow them such a price for it, as would clear the charge of threshing it out, and carrying it to the stillhouse. All our distillers know, that the greatest profit is to be made by distilling from malt made of the best barley, or the best wheat. It is true, they must pay an advanced price for the materials; but the increase of the produce far exceeds, in proportion, the advance of the price. And that our distillers will make use of those materials from which the greatest profit accrues, is a fact that does not stand in need of any proof. Therefore, if you were to allow them to distil from any sort of grain, it would be impossible to confine them to the use of coarse barley, or damaged corn only.

This objection, therefore, can have no foundation in truth; and surely from the nature of things it must appear, that it cannot be, in the main, of any advantage to our farmers, to encourage or permit a practice that so evidently tends to lessen both the number and the industry of the consumers of every other sort of their land produce. And as to the pretence, that the prohibition now in question would be a great disadvantage to our African trade, the petition from Liverpool is, I think, a full answer; for as the people of that town are so much concerned in the African trade, we cannot suppose that they would have petitioned for continuing the prohibition, had they thought that malt spirits were so necessary for the carrying on of that trade, which is the only branch of our trade in which it was ever pretended that the export of malt spirits was necessary.

All the arguments in favour of the malt distillery having been thus fully answered, our distillers met with no redress during last session, and the good effects of the prohibition continue to be so manifest in every part of the kingdom, that it is to be hoped it will be continued, if not made perpetual; for whilst our brewery continues subject to so many duties and excises, our poor will have recourse to the distillery, if it be left in their power. If the best ale or beer could be had for one penny a quart, as it was in the reign of James the first*, I am persuaded, no poor labourers would ever taste a dram of gin; but whilst good beer or ale continues to be so dear, and gin so cheap, the fatigued labourers will always have recourse to that which gives them the cheapest, and the most immediate relief, and thus they will, by degrees, be drawn into the constant and excessive use of this bewitching poison.

* See act 1. James I. chap. 9.

poison; therefore, whilst our present duties and excises continue upon our brewery, I believe it will be found necessary, for the preservation of our people, to continue this restraint upon our distillery.

But as all sorts of corn continued to fall in their price, and plenty appeared to be restored to the kingdom, there was, on the 2d of February, presented to the house, and read, a petition of his majesty's justices of the peace, and of the grand juries assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held for the county of Norfolk, next after Epiphany, 1759, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the owners and occupiers of lands, in the county aforesaid; setting forth, that the quantities of corn produced from the arable lands, in the said county, being constantly much greater than the consumption there, the superfluous had been always exported to foreign markets, the only method of disposing of the same; and alledging that the price of corn had been, for a considerable time then past, very low in the several markets within the county aforesaid, and was then reduced to 3s. per bushel for the best wheat, 1s. 9d. per bushel for the best rye, and 1s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel for the best barley; and that the then last year there was a very plentiful crop of all sorts of grain, much more than was necessary for home consumption; but the weather proving unfavourable in the harvest, great part of the barley was much damaged, and rendered unfit for any other use than to be made into malt for exportation; and that unless such barley should be speedily so manufactured for that purpose, the same would be entirely spoiled, and must perish in the hands of the growers, which would be very sensibly felt by the land owners; and therefore praying, that leave might be given for the exportation of malt, and that the petitioners might have such further and other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table, which was a bad omen for the petitioners; but on the 1st of March, that part of the last mentioned act, passed in this session, which related to the prohibition of the exportation of any sort of grain, was, upon motion, read, and thereupon it was resolved, that the house would, on the 5th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of that part of the said act; and an instruction was ordered to the said committee, to consider of the bounties which would be payable, after the expiration of

the said act, upon the exportation of any of the said commodities; and next day several persons were ordered to attend the said committee.

Accordingly, on the 5th, the house resolved itself into the said committee; and the committee having examined several witnesses, came to a resolution, which being reported next day, was agreed to, and was as follows, viz. That the continuance of the said part of the said act ought to be abridged and shortened, and the exportation of the said commodities to be allowed, under proper regulations, with respect to the continuance of the time of such exportation, and to the allowance of bounty thereupon. Upon this resolution it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant thereunto, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. West, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. To these gentlemen, Sir John Philipps, Sir Edward Walpole, and Mr. Townshend of Yarmouth, were afterwards added; and, on the 8th, Mr. Samuel Martin presented the bill to the house, being then intitled, a bill for abridging and shortening the continuance of so much of an act of this session, intitled, *An Act to continue, &c.* as relates to the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and for amending an act made in the first of William and Mary, intitled, *An Act for the encouraging the Exportation of Corn.*

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house, into which the house resolved itself on the 12th, when the committee went through the bill, and made several amendments; but next day, upon the report, objections being made to several clauses in the bill, as well as to several of these amendments, the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, into which the house immediately resolved itself, and the report being then immediately received, and the amendments made by this last committee agreed to, the bill was thereby so much altered as to receive a new title, being now called, A bill for taking off the prohibition of the exportation of corn, &c. under which title it was, on the 14th, read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and it received the royal assent on the 23d.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHEN the ingenuous and impartial look back to the origin of this war, in which we are engaged against the *French nation*, they will certainly find it, on our side, very just and very necessary; or, in other words, they will find it on our part the combat of self-preservation against aggression, of right against usurpation, of reason against ambition, and of inviolate sincerity against insolent perfidy. The truth of the matter is, the *French king* had no sooner concluded a peace at *Aix la Chapelle*, with our most faithful and august sovereign, than he insidiously conveyed many forces into *North America*, commenced hostilities against the *British* subjects, and committed insulting and injurious encroachments on the properties of the *British* empire. These hostile facts are so notorious, that they cannot be palliated by the most artful and prevaricating *jesuit*; nor can even the author of the *Brussels Gazette* either deny them with impudence, or confess them without shame.

However, this treacherous and turbulent *French king* is enraged that his *Britannick* majesty should send forth certain wise and fearless admirals and generals, who, authorized by the laws of war, have taken from him several of his favourite and fruitful settlements; have cut off his communication with various important sources of wealth, turned the current of them into our own country, and greatly reduced the figure which he made among the nations of the earth. These illustrious achievements have stung him most severely, and the acuteness of the pain still irritates his hot, his haughty, and impatient temper. "Now he roars, by reason of the disquietness of his heart," and, full-blown with arrogance and resentment, he loudly threatens to make a descent on this kingdom, with a large fleet and a numerous army. We can readily believe that the insatiable *Lewis* longs, ardently longs, for this tempting island: It is a delicious morsel, and would of all things gratify his keen appetite, and delight his curious taste; but we very rationally hope, that, though he may always retain the rage of desire, he can never gain the means of enjoyment.

Let this grand troubler of the world boast, and bluster, and threaten as vehemently as he pleases, he cannot dishearten us with his magnificent menaces, nor dismay us with any terrors he can set in ar-

ray against us. Our spirits are exalted by the reflection that we have on the throne the best and bravest of sovereigns, who, neither as the father, nor as the captain of his people, will ever suffer an insolent foe to make wreck of our religious and civil blessings. Though his majesty is in the decline of life, yet his magnanimity and patriotism are in fresh and full vigour. In all warlike junctures, danger only serves to inflame his fortitude, and difficulty to augment his wisdom.

We are also inspired with a certain alacrity of mind, as we know by happy experience that his majesty has placed at the helm a most judicious, auspicious, and vigilant minister, who keeps, in good earnest, a constant look out to the *French*; discovers their measures, observes their movements, and counter-acts their machinations. This able, this foreseeing minister, with the approbation of his royal master, has prudentially stationed several formidable fleets to disconcert the secret designs, and discomfit the open attempts of an invasion. In these fleets are admirals, captains, marines, and seamen, inflexibly brave, who will never neglect an opportunity to convince their enemies, that, instead of the transient flashes of volatile spirits, they act upon the solid principles of duty, courage, and constancy of heart. Methinks the *French* admiral at *Brest* is not only aware but afraid, of the *British* perfections in the art of naval war: He has not yet looked Sir Edward Hawke in the face, but with telescopes.

It is a substantial satisfaction to us, that there is in this nation a numerous land army, consisting of able and brave officers, dauntless and compleatly disciplined soldiers, commanded in chief by a wise, an experienced, a consummate general, who always proceeds in the operations of war with a cool head, a warm heart, and an uniform resolution of soul*. If the *French* should really land their forces in this kingdom, we have the strongest reason to hope that this whole well-appointed army will put forth their utmost valour and vigour, exert every faculty, stretch every limb, and work every nerve, to repel the audacious invaders, and cut through them with their swords a way to victory, glory, and triumph. We may take good omens of the prodigies of bravery which the *British* soldiers will perform at home, from the wonders which a detachment of them hath lately effected abroad. In the celebrated battle of *Tenbausen*, did not the *British* infantry make their formidable onset, as men resolved to vanquish

vanquish or perish? Did they not fight on, during the whole scene of the engagement, with an incessant ardour, and a matchless intrepidity of spirit? In short, did not that forcible body of foot pour along like a devouring fire, that sweeps all opposition before it? His serene highness PRINCE FERDINAND beheld the surprising and surpassing exploits of the irresistible British infantry; and for which he made them acknowledgments not only of publick thanks, but of publick praises. Can they have any higher reputation in the world, than the applause of one of the greatest generals in it? But to say no more of the signal gallantry of their actions; we unfeignedly rejoice in the complete victory which his serene highness obtained over the *French*; a victory most eminently glorious to himself, diffusively advantageous to his allies, and very deeply detrimental to his enemies. Ever since this signal event, the waters of bitterness have flowed at *Versailles*, where the *grand monarque*, his ministers, and courtiers daily taste them.

I have taken the liberty to represent to you, and my countrymen, the justice of this war on our part, the fortitude of the king, the wisdom of his ministry, the bravery of his fleets, the courage of his army, and the inestimable victory of the first of August. I have mentioned all these powerful and hopeful advantages, as ample reasons to maintain the vivacity of your spirits, and confirm the vigour of your patriot resentments and resolutions against an invidious invasion. We are told by several able statesmen, that a national union is a national blessing. Let us all then become unanimous, and enforce our joint and most zealous endeavours to establish the happiness, and secure the honour of this kingdom. Let us unite our heads, our hearts, and our hands, to overwhelm the incursions of French tyranny and inhuman popery. Let us emulate our illustrious ancestors, who were cheerfully ready to sacrifice even their lives and fortunes to the preservation of their country, their religion, and their liberty. They abhorred to have their existence harrassed with gallic slavery and popish domination. Animated with this noble, this generous, and publick-spirited passion, the *Britons* have often vanquished the hostile efforts of malicious *France*; and often defeated the arts and intrigues of modern *Rome*, with the spirit of *antient Romans*. Very lately, actuated by the said manful and meritorious passion, the renowned admiral Boscawen gave our implacable neighbours

a strong conviction of the *British* courage and accomplishments in the conduct of a sea war. He has taken three, and burnt two, of their seven capital ships, which appeared in the action, and has proclaimed to the world with his thunder and lightning, that the freeborn Britons will never bow the neck to the servile French yoke. This happy event, which we ought devoutly to acknowledge to the great God of battle, has made the heart of the good king glad within him; filled the minds of his people with joy, and the mouth of fame with the applause of the undaunted and unwearied admiral.

ANGLO BRITANNUS.

Translation of Major General Yorke's Memorial, lately presented to the States General.

High and mighty Lords,

"I AM expressly commanded by the king my master, to acquaint your high mightinesses, that his majesty hath received repeated advices of a contraband trade carried on by some merchants residing in these provinces, in favour of France.

This trade consists in cannon and warlike stores, which are brought from the Baltick to Holland in Dutch vessels: And his majesty hath too much confidence in the friendship of the republick, to entertain the least doubt that your high mightinesses will not suffer his enemies to be aided by your subjects, and still less permit them to make arsenals of your towns. Such a trade is, on the one hand, wholly repugnant to the connections, which, by treaty, ought to subsist between the king and your high mightinesses; and, on the other, to every idea of neutrality, whether formal or tacit. Your high mightinesses are informed, not only by the publick voice, and the immense preparations making on the coasts of the ocean, but also in an authentick manner, by the French ambassador residing here, that his court intends to invade his majesty's kingdoms: And your high mightinesses will easily perceive that such an acknowledgment authorises the king to take his measures, on every side, for his security; and that the demand I have this day the honour to make to you, is much less than his majesty is entitled by treaty to reclaim in such a conjuncture.

The vigilance of the English squadrons hinders warlike stores from being openly carried to the ports of France, and lays that crown under a necessity of procuring them by the most secret methods, which it hopes to do under the borrowed names of

of private persons, by bringing them on the rivers and canals of this country, and thro' the Dutch fortresses, to Dunkirk and other places.

Your high mightinesses will easily perceive how hurtful this conduct is to the king; and I doubt not but you will make him easy on that head, and immediately put a stop to it.

The attention which his majesty hath lately given to the representations of your high mightinesses, against the excesses of the English privateers, by confining their cruizes and their searches by an act of parliament, gives his majesty a good title to the same regard on your part.

The trading towns of your provinces feel the good effects of it, and that freedom of navigation which your subjects enjoy, amidst the troubles by which Europe is disturbed, hath augmented your commerce much above what it hath been for several years past. Some return ought to be made for such a solid proof of the king's friendship and moderation; at least the merchants who are so ready to complain of England, ought not to be permitted to give into excesses which would have justified the most rigorous examination of their conduct. Accordingly his majesty hath no doubt that your high mightinesses will give all possible attention to this matter.

Permit me, high and mighty lords, to recall to your memories, that, during the course of the present war, the king hath several times applied, thro' me, to your high mightinesses and to your ministers, on the liberty given to carry stores thro' the fortresses of the republick, for the use of France, to invade his dominions; and if his majesty hath passed over in silence many of these instances of complaisance to his enemy, his majesty was not the less sensible of them; but he chose rather to be a sufferer himself, than to encrease the embarrassment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war.

Even the court of Vienna has, on more than one occasion, employed its interest with your high mightinesses, and lent its name to get passes for warlike stores and provisions for the French troops, under pretence of a barrier treaty, which it no longer observes; and after having put France in possession of the ports of Ostend and Nieupoort, in manifest breach of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which your high mightinesses, and the king my master, have acquired in that treaty, at the price of their treasures, and the blood of their subjects. All the

world knows that that treaty was never made to serve France against Great-Britain.

The undersigned flatters himself, that from the equity of your high mightinesses, and the value you set on the friendship of the king his master, you will soon be able to make his majesty easy by the wise measures you shall take to prevent any thing from being done for the sake of private interest, that may prejudice the king's cause, and the treaties subsisting between his majesty and you.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, Sept. 28, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Audita utraque parte, judica.

S I R,

AS you desire the dispute should be terminated, I will very briefly recapitulate what has been said on both sides (see p. 252, 286, 287, 478.)

1. I have asserted and proved, that certain theorems, first published by Mr. J. Ward, are productive of the greatest errors and absurdities. The truth of this has not, and cannot be denied. Here then is no dispute. But,

2. In excuse it has been said, that the authors were not unacquainted with the true nature and extent of their theorems. In answer to which I have said, they then ought to have shewn when they are useful, and when not; that so the reader might not be led into errors in calculation (which I have known to be the case several times, particularly J. W. himself, the inventor of the theorems, has been deceived thereby; who tells us, that 6 per cent. would be made by a certain purchase, which in reality would produce but 4 or thereabouts (see p. 427.) Add to this, that this his error of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nearly, is the only example of the kind that he has given, and for so short a term as 6 years, is a strong indication (if not demonstration) that he was ignorant of the imperfections of his own theorems.)

3. Another excuse is, that in all real cases where the time is short, the theorems approximate very near to truth. This is sometimes true, and sometimes not. For, beside the example just mentioned, I have shewn (p. 427.) the error may be as great for a smaller sum and shorter time, as for any larger sum and longer time.

4. A third excuse is, that I cannot demonstrate wherein the defect lies.

1759.

Sir, be so good as to refer G. B. in his cooler moments to articles 7, 11, p. 426, where he may find an ample account of what hitherto has escaped his notice.

5. With him I have no manner of controversy, who has not offered one reason for invalidating what I have wrote concerning the theorems: For the truth of my remarks on which I appeal to an infallible decision; namely, to true arithmetical calculations. For figures, Sir, are, when rightly managed, so stubborn and inflexibly true, that they will never tell a falsity to oblige any.

6. In what G. B. has wrote, he has contradicted A. Z. (p. 427.) and he has contradicted himself and common sense, by saying that theorem is true, strictly true, universally true, which he after-

wards says is defective. Whether his fiery temper is the result of the proximity of his dwelling to the place of action of the maritime belligerent powers, I will not say; but, in taking leave of him, I advise him, whenever he lists as a mathematical disputant, to have recourse to argument and demonstration, instead of mere positive assertions, invectives and personal reflections: For the most illiterate and illiberal can make use of the latter, but scholars only of the former. Besides, a teacher of youth, of all men, should endeavour to acquire that amiable disposition of mind which is not easily provoked; but which suffereth long, and is kind.

I am, Sir, your obliged friend,
Oct. 4, 1759. C. MORTON.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 464.

ABOUT the same time that these preparations were making in New England for attacking the French in Nova Scotia, preparations were made in Virginia for attacking them upon the Ohio. A Fort was built, and a camp formed, at Wills's Creek, which fort was likewise called Cumberland; and on the 14th of January, 1755, major-general Braddock, with colonel Dunbar's and colonel Hacket's regiments of foot, sailed from Cork, in Ireland, for Virginia, where they all landed safe before the end of February; so that the general might have entered very early upon action, had the contractors for furnishing the army with provisions and carriages duly performed their contract; but they failed in the performance; for when the army was ready to march, it was, upon enquiry, found, that they had neither a sufficient stock of provisions, nor a sufficient number of carriages.

This failure was foreseen and foretold, almost by every one who knew any thing of our plantations upon the continent of America; for the people of Virginia think of no produce but tobacco; they do not produce a quantity of any sort of corn fully sufficient for their own subsistence; and as they are, by the nature of the country, well provided with the convenience of water carriage, they have but few wheel carriages, or beasts of burden; whereas Pennsylvania is a most plentiful corn country, their chief staple for exportation consisting in that and other sorts of

provisions; and as they have but little water carriage, especially in their western settlements, they have great numbers of wheel carriages, and beasts of burden. This made every gentleman acquainted with our plantations conclude, that our troops ought to have been landed in Pennsylvania, and the camp formed near Franks Town, or somewhere upon the south-west frontier of that province, and that the contract ought to have been made with some of the chief planters there, who could easily have performed their contract, which none of the planters of Virginia, nor any concerned with them, could easily do, as they could not find what they wanted in Virginia or Maryland; and the people of Pennsylvania, from jealousy, envy, and resentment, held their provisions and carriages at so high a rate, that the Virginia contractors could not afford to deal with them.

Another consideration, and a very weighty one too, was, that from Franks Town, or thereabout, the army had not 80 miles to march to Fort du Quesne, whereas it had 130 to march from Wills's Creek, and the road from the former place at least as practicable as that from the latter. But those gentlemen did not consider, that contracts for furnishing our troops beyond seas are generally very lucrative jobs, and are therefore always given by ministers to their greatest favourites; consequently, if the Virginia planters, or those concerned with them, had a much higher degree of ministerial favour

October, 1759.

X

favour than the planters of Pennsylvania, we are not to wonder at this consideration's outweighing every other.

Whatever there was in this, the disappointment certainly delayed the march of our army for some weeks, and would probably have defeated the expedition entirely for that summer, if means had not been found to conclude very speedily a new contract with some gentlemen of Pennsylvania. But this error in the choice of contractors, was not the only one we made: It was even then said, by many officers, that we committed as great, and, as afterwards appeared, a more fatal error, in the choice of a commander for this expedition. Major-general Braddock was certainly a gentleman of undoubted courage, and expert in all the punctilios of a review, having been bred up in our guards, which was a military education too regular for his having any idea of an American expedition through woods, deserts, and morasses; and he was so haughty in his natural temper, that he was not apt to ask or take advice, and so severe in his discipline, that he never had the love of the soldiers under his command. The effects of this education and temper soon appeared in his conduct; for he despised the country militia, because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity that a regiment of guards had usually done in Hyde-Park; and he treated the Indians so haughtily, that most of them left him; nor would he follow their advice, or that of any officer under his command: Nay, he even neglected the advice often repeated to him by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, *Of all things, to beware of an ambush or surprise.*

With these disadvantages he set out from Fort Cumberland, on the 10th of June, at the head of about 2200 men, for the meadows, where colonel Washington was defeated as before related*. Upon his arrival there, he was informed that the French at Fort du Quesne expected a reinforcement of 500 regular troops; therefore, that he might march with the greater dispatch, he left colonel Dunbar, with 800 men, to bring up the provisions, stores, and heavy baggage, as fast as the nature of the service would permit, and with the other 1400, together with 10 pieces of artillery, and the necessary ammunition and provisions, he marched on with so much expedition, that he took seldom any time to reconnoitre the woods or thickets he was to pass in his Route, imagining, one would think, that the nearer he approach-

ed to the enemy, the further he was removed from danger.

On the 8th of July he encamped within 10 miles of Fort du Quesne; and the colonel Dunbar was then near 40 miles behind him, yet he resumed his march next day, without so much as endeavouring to get any intelligence of the situation or disposition of the enemy, and marching on with the same carelessness through woods and thickets, both in front and upon both flanks, his little army was, upon their long march, about noon, saluted with a general fire, both upon the front, and all along the left flank, from an invisible enemy, concealed in the woods and thickets; for the enemy had cunningly allowed the whole army to enter the defile, before they began to fire. Upon this the van guard fell back upon the main body, and the surprize produced such a panic, that the whole fell into the utmost confusion. The general and other officers did all they could to rally the troops; but with the less effect, as many of the officers, and among the rest colonel Halket, had fallen upon the first fire; for the Indians all take aim, and aim chiefly at the officers; therefore in our American wars the officers should never have any distinguishing cloaths, or other badge, that can be observed at musket-shot distance.

At last, the general, after having had no less than five horses shot under him, received a musket-shot through the right arm and lungs, of which he died four days after, having been carried off by the care of some of his officers. Upon his dropping, the confusion turned to a downright and very disorderly flight, though no enemy appeared, or attempted to attack them. All their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, were left to be afterwards picked up by the enemy, and among the rest the general's cabinet, with all his letters and instructions, which the French court afterwards made great use of in their printed memorials or manifestoes. But what was most extraordinary, the body of country militia, so much despised by the general that he made them march always in the rear, were less affected with the panic, and preserved their order better than the regular troops, though the enemy's fire fell as heavy upon them as upon any of the rest. This was probably owing to their being acquainted with the Indian manner of fighting, and therefore, considering the general's careless way of marching, in expectation of falling into some such ambush. What

* See before, p. 360, 403, 459.

ever was the reason, they continued in a regular body, and now really served as a most useful rear guard to cover the retreat of the regular troops, which was, perhaps, what prevented the enemy's daring to stir from their cover, in order to pursue our troops in their flight.

In this unhappy affair our loss was computed to amount to 700 men killed and wounded, among whom was a number of officers, much greater in proportion than it usually is in any sort of modern engagement. As to the number of men which the enemy had in this engagement, or the loss they sustained, neither the one nor the other could be so much as guessed at; but the French afterwards gave out, that their number did not, in the whole, amount to above 400 men, mostly Indians; and that their loss was quite inconsiderable, as it probably was, because they kept themselves, behind trees, where they charged and discharged their muskets with very little danger. But our loss was so considerable, and the panic continued so long upon the troops, that they never stopped till they met the rear division; and even then, instead of recovering, they infected the troops of that division with the same terror, so that the whole army retreated, without stopping, until they got back to Fort Cumberland, though the enemy did not so much as attempt to pursue, nor ever appeared in sight, either in the battle, or after the defeat; so that it was, perhaps, the most extraordinary victory that was ever obtained, and the farthest flight that was ever made; the flight, or what we may now call a retreat, did not end even at Fort Cumberland.

As so much of the summer was still remaining, they might before winter have well fortified themselves at that place, and so fully provided themselves with every thing that was necessary for their defence or conveniency, or even for the care of the wounded, that it would have been impossible for the French to think of attacking and dislodging them; and in that situation they would have been such a check upon the French, and their scalping parties, as would have prevented many of those ravages that were, during the following winter, committed upon the western frontier of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Had these troops, therefore, remained at Fort Cumberland, or any where upon the western frontier of Pen-

sylvania, they might have been of some service during that summer and the ensuing winter; but colonel Dunbar having left the sick and wounded at Fort Cumberland, under the protection of two companies of country militia, posted there by way of garrison, he set out, on the 2d of August, with about 1600 men for Philadelphia, where the troops could be of no immediate service; and from Philadelphia they were ordered away to Albany, in New York, by general Shirley, on whom the chief command of the troops in America had devolved, by the death of major general Braddock.

Thus Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, were entirely left to take care of themselves, which they might have effectually done, if they had been united in their councils, and proper care taken to prevent the bad effects of the usual disputes between their governors and assemblies, by a previous act of the British legislature, to have been in force only in time of war; but as no such care had been taken, the most powerful of the three, Pennsylvania, was rendered quite useless, either for its own defence, or that of its neighbours, by a dispute between the governor and assembly, or rather a dispute between the inhabitants and the proprietors, or lords paramount; for that province still belongs to the heirs of Sir William Pen, to whom it was originally granted by the crown, and they, with the approbation of the crown, still appoint the governor, without whose assent no bill can be passed into a law. The assembly of that province saw that, in the dangerous circumstances to which the province was then reduced, it was absolutely necessary to provide a standing military force, and to erect some forts, for the defence of their western frontier, and consequently to raise money for defraying that expence. With this view they passed a bill for raising 50,000*l.* a sum ridiculously small, considering the richness of the province, and the extent of its frontier! But even this sum could not be obtained; for the assembly having by their bill presumed to tax the proprietary estate equally with the estates of the inhabitants, the governor absolutely refused his assent to it, as he was by his instructions ordered not to consent to subject the proprietors to any new tax; and the assembly, consisting chiefly of members whose estates lay in the eastern or interior parts of the province, as absolutely refused to alter their bill.

One would be apt to think, that, in a case of such urgent necessity, the governor might have ventured to have given his assent to the bill under a protest, that it should not prejudice the right of the proprietors upon any future occasion; but as he did not venture so far, the bill was lost, and the province left defenceless; by which it afterwards severely suffered, to the destruction of many of the poor inhabitants upon the western frontier, and to the propagating among the Indians a contempt of the English and an esteem for the French.

But in most of our colonies to the north of Pennsylvania, they were a little more alert, and more successful in their preparations for war. In New York they followed the example of New England*, by passing an act to prohibit the sending provisions to any French port or settlement on the continent of North America, or any of the islands nigh or adjacent thereunto; and they likewise passed an act for raising 45000*l*. on estates real and personal, for putting their colony into a posture of defence, and for furthering his majesty's designs against his enemies in that part of the world. This was something, but not near sufficient for their defence, as they lay more exposed than any of our other colonies to a French invasion from Crown Point; nor indeed would it have been in their power to have provided sufficiently for their own defence, without the assistance of our other colonies to the east of them; but with their assistance, and under the protection of the small body of regular troops expected to arrive there under colonel Dunbar, offensive measures, which, when possible, are always the best for defence, were resolved on, and two military expeditions at once set on foot, one against the French fort at Crown Point, and another against their fort at Niagara, between the lakes of Ontario and Erie.

Of these two expeditions, that against Crown Point was appointed to be under the command of colonel, now general Johnson, a gentleman of Ireland, who had long resided, and acquired a good estate upon the Mohock river, in the western parts of New York†; and that against Niagara was commanded by general Shirley himself. The rendezvous of the troops for both these expeditions was appointed to be at Albany, where most of them arrived before the end of June; but the artillery, battoes, provisions, and other necessary implements for the Crown Point expedition, could not be got ready

until the 8th of August, when general Johnson set out with them from Albany for the carrying place from Hudson's river to Lake George, where the troops had already arrived, under the command of major general Lyman. After the general's arrival at that place, he prepared every thing as fast as he could for a march, and about the end of the month he moved forward about 14 miles, where he encamped in a very strong situation, being covered on each side by a low thick wooded swamp, by Lake George in his rear, and by a breastwork of felled trees cut down for the purpose in his front. Here he resolved to wait for his battoes, which were not then arrived, and after their arrival he intended to proceed to Ticonderoga at the other end of the lake, from whence he had but about 15 miles to the fort at the south end of Lake Champlain, called Fort Frederick by the French, by us Crown Point. But notwithstanding the strong situation of his camp, he took all possible care not to be surprized, for he sent out along both sides, and to the further end of Lake George, some Indian scouts, of whom he had numbers at command, as he had always kept up a good correspondence with the Indians, and was extremely well liked by them. By some of these he had intelligence, on September the 7th, in the evening, that a considerable number of the enemy had set out from Ticonderoga, and were then on their march by the way of the south bay, towards the fort or fortified encampment built by general Lyman at the carrying place, and since called Fort Edward, where 4 or 500 men of the New Hampshire and New York troops had been left as a garrison. Upon this intelligence general Johnson sent two expresses, one after another, to colonel Blanchard, their commander, with orders to call in all his out parties, and to keep his whole force within the intrenchment, which, I suppose, he thought they would be able enough to defend, and therefore he did not move with the whole body of his army, or send any detachment to their relief, or perhaps he thought that neither the whole body, nor any detachment could get thither time enough for their relief.

About 12 o'clock at night, those he had sent out upon the 2d express returned, and declared, that they had heard and seen the enemy within about four miles of the intrenchments at the carrying place, from whence he could hardly doubt of their post's having been by that time attacked, and yet I do not find he called any com-

* See before, p. 463.

† See the Map, Lond. Mag. for 1746, p. 416.

oil of war, or resolved upon any thing for its relief, though both he and his army would have been in a very bad situation, had it been attacked and carried by the enemy. However, next morning he called a council of war, wherein it was very unadvisedly resolved to detach 1000 men, with a number of Indians, to intercept, or as the general in his letter expresses it, to catch the enemy in their retreat, either as victors, or as defeated in their design; and thus they resolved on, though they had no knowledge of the number of the enemy, a knowledge they could not acquire from any Indian scouts, because the Indians have no words or signs for expressing any large number, which, when it exceeds their reckoning, they signify by pointing to the stars in the firmament, or to the hair of their head, and thus they often apply to signify a number less than 1000, as well as to signify 10,000, or any greater number. Nevertheless, the resolution was unanimously agreed to by the council of war, and accordingly, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, 1000 men, with upwards of 200 Indians, were detached for this purpose, under the command of colonel Williams.

This detachment had not been gone two hours, when those in the camp began to hear a close firing, at about three or four miles distance as they judged, and as it approached nearer and nearer, they rightly supposed that their detachment was overpowered, and retreating towards the camp, which was soon confirmed by some fugitives from that detachment, and presently after by the whole of it that had escaped, who returned in large bodies, but in great confusion, to the camp, and, as usual, magnified both the numbers and the fierceness of the enemy, who, in a very short time, appeared marching in a very regular order up to the center of the camp, where there was such a consternation, that if the enemy had directly attacked the breastwork, they might probably have thrown the whole camp into confusion, and obtained an easy victory; but they halted for some time at about 150 yards distance, probably to alter their disposition, which gave our people time not only to recover from their consternation, but to prepare their artillery, and provide every way for their defence.

Another capital error committed by the French, was, their beginning the attack by platoon firing, and at too great a distance. As our people were all behind, and defended from the shot, by the breastwork or breastwork, they had raised all

along their front, they could suffer but very little from such a firing, which of course gave them new spirits and confirmed the obstinacy of their defence. Therefore, instead of platoon firing at a distance, the French should not have fired at all, till they could lay their pieces over the breastwork, and then, as soon as the first or two first ranks had fired, they should have endeavoured to make themselves a passage over or through the breastwork, in order to attack with their screwed bayonets. This was the only way by which they could propose to make a successful front attack; but as their chief force consisted in Canada militia and Indians, it is probable they would not observe the orders of their commander in chief, the baron Dieskau, who was a good officer, and consequently could not but be sensible of the advantage our people had, in firing from a breastwork at an enemy whose whole bodies were exposed to their fire. And their non-observance of orders plainly appeared soon after; for upon our artillery's beginning to fire, all the Canadians and Indians ran into the woods on the two flanks of our army, where they squatted behind bushes, or kept behind trees; from whence they continued to fire with very little execution, as most of their shot were intercepted by the trees and thickets between them and our people; for they never had the courage to advance to the verge of the wood on either side, much less to come to a close engagement with their swords or screwed bayonets.

Baron Dieskau being thus left alone, with his regular troops, at the front attack, he saw he could not propose to make a close attack upon the center with such a small number of men, therefore he moved first to the left and then to the right, and at both he endeavoured to force a passage, but not being supported by the irregulars, he was repulsed at both. Yet instead of retreating, and marching off in order, as in prudence he ought to have done, he still continued his platoon and bush firing until four o'clock in the afternoon, during which time his regular troops suffered greatly by our artillery and musketry, and at last were thrown into confusion. As soon as this was observed by our people, they jumped over their breastwork, without orders, as it should seem by the accounts we have, attacked the enemy every where, and after killing or taking a considerable number of them, entirely dispersed the rest.

Among

Among the prisoners was baron Dieskau himself, who was found at a little distance from the field of battle dangerously wounded, and leaning on the stump of a tree for his support. From him our people learned the true reason of this attack upon their camp, which, considering every thing, was really a rash and ridiculous attack, and such a one as he would not have undertaken had he had proper intelligence, nor had he any such design when he marched from Ticenderoga. His design then was only to surprize and cut off the intrenched camp, now called Fort Edward, B at the carrying place, where there was but 4 or 500 men. If he could have done this, our army would have been thrown into great difficulties; for they could neither proceed, nor subsist where they were, and he might have found an opportunity to attack them with great advantage in their retreat. But when he got within four or five miles of the fort, his people were informed, that there were several cannon at the fort, and none at the camp, whereupon, being more fearful of cannon than of any thing else, they declared against the attack of the fort, but all seemed willing to attempt surprizing the camp; and as he had himself been informed by an English prisoner, who had left the camp but a very few days before, that it was quite defenceless, being without any lines, and destitute of cannon, he resolved to humour his people by marching to attack the camp, though the army in it was superior to him in number, having been convinced by experience, that a brisk and resolute attack often gives superiority to the inferior number.

As to the information the baron had from his English prisoner, it was true in the main: When he left the camp it was in the defenceless condition he represented; for the cannon did not arrive, nor was the breastwork erected, till about two days before the engagement; but had it remained in that condition, the baron's people must have shewn more briskness and resolution than they afterwards appeared to have, otherwise they could not have vanquished an enemy so much superior to them in number. What was the exact number of our army under general Johnson, does not appear from any of the accounts I have seen, but I must suppose, that in the whole it consisted of at least 3000 men, because it would have been ridiculous to think of marching to, and reducing Fort Frederick with a less number; even with that number it was a bold attempt, as the French, by the means

of Lake Champlain, could so easily and so quickly transport thither a large number of troops from Canada.

I therefore must suppose that our army was at least double the number of the French under baron Dieskau, for he declared that he had that morning but 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different nations under his command, from whence I am apt to think, that if colonel Williams, with the detachment under his command, in the morning, had briskly attacked the enemy, instead of flying from them, and had taken care to make his attack when they were in some spot where they could not outflank or surround him, he might have obtained a victory; for a bold attack in a well-chosen situation, is always safer for an inferior number of troops, than a long and disorderly flight; but colonel Williams, it seems, marched with so little caution, that he was close upon the enemy before he discovered them, and consequently could not chuse his ground where he was to wait for and attack them; therefore his detachment was presently almost quite surrounded, being attacked both in front and upon both flanks, and being thus overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retreat in great disorder, or rather to fly towards the camp, with great loss, and their loss would have been much greater, had not a detachment of 300 men been sent out from the camp, under lieutenant-colonel Cole, who not only put a stop to the enemy's pursuit, but covered the retreat of his friends. Nevertheless, their loss was very considerable; for colonel Williams, major Ashley, six captains, several subalterns, and a great many private men, were killed; and the Indians reckoned that they lost near 40 men, besides the brave old Hendrick, the Mohock sachem, or chief captain.

This was almost the only loss our people that day sustained, for in the attack upon their camp, they had very few either killed or wounded, and not any of distinction, but colonel Titcomb, killed, and the general himself and major-Nichols wounded. On the other hand, the enemy's loss must have been very considerable, as they so long and so obstinately continued their attack upon the camp: Baron Dieskau reckoned it at 1000 men, but our men could not reckon by the dead bodies they found above 5 or 600 killed, and about 30 made prisoners. Whatever their loss was, it was almost wholly in the vain attack they made upon the camp; for they suffered very little by the pursuit,

as our general sent out no detachment for that purpose, for which he was much blamed: Probably the ill fate of the detachment he so unadvisedly sent out in the morning, made him too cautious of sending out one in the evening; but there was a great difference between sending out a detachment to meet an approaching enemy, and sending out one to pursue a flying enemy. Whatever was the cause of this neglect, it had next day been like to be fatal to a detachment sent from Fort Edward, consisting of 120 men of the New Hampshire regiment under Capt. M^cGuinness, as a reinforcement to the army at the camp, which, one would think, they had then no manner of occasion for. This detachment, in their march to the camp, fell in with a part of Dieskau's troops, of between 3 and 400 men, near the place where Col. Williams had been defeated the preceding day; but the captain having had timely notice by his scouts of the approach of an enemy, he posted his men in such a situation, and made such a disposition, that he not only repulsed the enemy's attack, but attacked them in his turn, defeated, and entirely dispersed them, with the loss only of two men killed, 21 wounded, and five missing, but unfortunately he lost his own life, for he died of the wounds he received in this engagement, a few days after he arrived with his party at the camp.

Although the enemy had been thus repulsed and defeated in all their designs, yet it was now judged too late in the year to proceed to the attack of Fort Frederick, as in that case it would have been necessary to build a strong fort, at the place where the camp then was, in order to secure their communication with Albany, which was the only place from whence they could expect any reinforcement, or any fresh supply of ammunition or provisions; therefore, soon after this engagement, the army set out upon its return, having first erected a little stockaded fort, at the higher end of Lake George, in which they left a small garrison, as a future prey for the enemy, which might easily have been foreseen, as this whole army, being country militia, was to disperse and return to their respective homes, which they actually did, presently after their return to Albany.

Thus ended this expensive expedition, without having gained either glory or advantage to the nation; for a little fort which the enemy could so easily reduce, cannot be called an advantage, and it cannot surely be said, that it was any way

glorious for an army of 4000 men, possessed of a strong camp, and provided with cannon, to repulse an army of 17 or 1800 men, unprovided with any sort of artillery. However, so little had we of late been accustomed to hear of victory, that we rejoiced exceedingly at this repulse, which we called a victory, and the general was every where highly applauded for his conduct, and highly rewarded, for he was created a baronet by his majesty, and presented with 5000*l.* by our parliament.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Rusticus in his humble apology for their lordships [p. 476] very notably leaves the heaviest part of the charge unconfuted.—“With regard (says he) to the ordination of broken tradesmen. We can say nothing to it.”—Yet this was the very thing particularized, and that the chief stress was laid on, both by Academicus, and in the letters referred to by him. Sure Rusticus never read them (I would judge the most favourably) or he would never have made an apology so little to the purpose. Let him consult Eusebius's letter in the October Magazine 1750, p. 452, and in September 1751, p. 405, and indeed every letter there pointed out, and he will see that they wholly refer to the ordination of broken tradesmen, and such as were no ways qualified for such an office. Let it not be suggested that for any one to say so, is taking upon him to judge farther than he ought, for they were universally known to be such. If there had been no other but some persons of competent learning admitted (as he says) without too scrupulously enquiring which way they came by it, when their characters have been found upon strict enquiry to be *unexceptionable*, those letters it is certain had never been written.—And if none but such are admitted, and they only when there is not a sufficient supply of gentlemen of the universities, I dare say nobody will find fault. But a vindication of the admission of such persons is nothing to the purpose in respect to the admission of such as Eusebius speaks of. But Rusticus urges his “having never known or heard of any instances of that sort.” Conscious however that it will not be believed that he knows all things, he adds, “We are sure they must seldom have happened.” I can assure him that the instances have been

day, in every revolution, passed 4 min. 37 sec. earlier, in the same telescope; which interval differs pretty nearly 1 second of time from one another. Whether this difference arises from any defect in the clock, or whether it proceeds from any small difference of velocity of the earth's motion round its axis, I would have been very glad to have endeavoured to find out by farther enquiry, had not the death of Mr. S. Keenig intervened, and I been thereby hindered from continuing my observations. The above observations were taken in the observatory of his illustrious highness the minor prince of Orange and Nassau, 8m. 40c. under the direction, and with the approbation of the foresaid Mr. Keenig. After the death of that gentleman, I petitioned her royal highness the prince's governess of these provinces, &c. that I might have leave to continue my astronomical observations; but as yet I have not been able to obtain her royal highness's permission. Otherwise I would have observed this last comet with more exactness. Had I been able to pursue the above-mentioned observations, I would, for the greater certainty in regard to the pendulum, have made use of a farther precaution. By means of a stove, with the help of a thermometer, I would have endeavoured to have kept the room (in which the clock stood) in the winter, and at all times, in the same degree of heat it had at the time I made the observations in the summer. I would also have daily observed and noted the moon's place, at the time of the observations. Tho' this is but a slight observation of mine; yet I make no doubt

but that, in case, by the different distances of the earth from the sun, and the different distances and situations of the moon with respect to the earth, and the respective effects produced by these causes, any inequality arises in the velocity of the diurnal motion of the earth on its axis, you (who have made the most sublime observations on the aberration of the fixed stars, and more than any mortal ever did before) must have discovered, and are well acquainted with the same.

As my above mentioned observations on the comet, appeared too incorrect to undertake a calculation for the ascertaining of its path from the theory, I contented myself with effecting it by a construction. By this means I found, on a figure, whose globular or spherical diameter was 131 Rhineland inches, as follows:

That the comet was in its perihelion on the 21st of October, at two of the clock in the afternoon: The place of the perihelion 3 degrees in Leo. The comet's distance in the perihelion from the sun was about 34 parts, whereof 100 make the mean distance between the sun and the earth. The inclination of the comet's orbit with the ecliptic 13 degrees; and the southern latitude of the perihelion also 13 degrees. The ascending or north node Ω 4½ degrees in Scorpio; and the comet's motion direct, or according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. On this supposition, I have, for some of the times of observations, estimated the apparent places of the comet, and found them as follows:

		Long.		Latit.	
Sept. 18,	at 3½ ante merid.	In \odot	18½	and 9 deg.	North.
19	— 4 —	\odot	22	— 8½	
22	— 3½ —	\odot	3½	— 6½	
23	— 4 —	\odot	7½	— 5½	
25	— 4½ —	\odot	14½	— 4	
28	— 4 —	\odot	24½	— 1½	
Oct. 4	— 4½ —	\odot	9½	— 2	South.
9	— 4½ —	\odot	19½	— 3½	
11	— 5 —	\odot	23½	— 3½	

The observations, which I have taken, to ground the measurement on, are those of the 18th and 19th of September, and of the first of October. It appears very evident, not only from this rough calculation, but every other circumstance of this comet, that it is not the same with that in the year 1682. Which, on certain accounts, is very desirable to be known; for which reason, and in other parts, of the Netherlands, there have been some people,

who have published mere conjectures; and have ventured (very minutely and exactly as they pretended) about the time that this comet first made its appearance, to predict the return of the comet of the year 1682. But by the above, the weakness of their pretensions is very evident to all the world. Whereas, if this had proved to be the expected comet, they would have assumed to themselves much undue praise, and have pretended to knowledge

even superior to the every where much celebrated Newton and Halley.

It appears also probable to me, that this comet is none of those already calculated, or brought upon a list, by Messieurs Halley and Sturyk. It is somewhat remarkable, that the line of the nodes is almost at right angles with the long axis of the ellipse; which corresponds nearly with the comets of the years 1580, 1683, and 1686: But those had their perihelions northward of the ecliptic; whereas the perihelion of the last, which we have lately seen, was to the southward of the ecliptic.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most perfect esteem for you, and your sublime studies, very respectfully,

Your very humble and obedient servant,
Hague, Dec. 31, 1737.

D. KLINKENBERG.

An ACCOUNT of the EARTHQUAKE in the West Parts of Cornwall, July 15, 1757. By the Rev. William Borlase, M. A. F. R. S. Communicated by the Rev. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D. Dean of Exeter, F. R. S.

ON Friday July 15, 1757, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the western parts of Cornwall.

The thermometer had been higher than usual, and the weather hot, or calm, or both, for eight days before; wind east and north-east. On the 14th in the morning, the wind shifting to the south-west, the weather calm and hazy, there was a shower. The afternoon hazy and fair, wind north-west. The barometer moderately high, but the mercury remarkably variable.

On the 15th in the morning, the wind fresh at north-west, the atmosphere hazy, being on the sands, half a mile east of Penzance, at 10 A. M. near low water, I perceived on the surface of the sands a very unusual inequality: For whereas there are seldom any unevennesses there, but what are made by the rippling of the water, I found the sands, for above 100 yards square, all full of little tubercles (each as large as a moderate mole hill) and in the middle a black speck on the top, as if something had issued thence. Between these convexities were hollow basins of an equal diameter. From one of these hollows there issued a strong rush of water, about the bigness of a man's wrist, never observed there before nor since.

About a quarter after six P. M. the sky dusky, the wind being at west north-

west, it felt quite calm. At half past six, being then in the summer house at Keneggy, the seat of the Hon. J. Harris, Esq. near Penzance, with some company, we were suddenly alarmed with a rumbling noise, as if a coach or waggon had passed near us over an uneven pavement; but the noise was as loud in the beginning and at the end, as in the middle; which neither the sound of thunder, or of carriages, ever is. The same calamity jarred: One gentleman thought his chair moved under him; and the gardener, then in the dwelling house (about an hundred yards distant from us) felt the stone pavement of the room he was in move very sensibly.

In what place the shock began, and whether progressive or instantaneous in the several places where it was felt, is uncertain; for want of accurately determining the precise point of time in distant places.

The shock was not equally loud or violent. Its extent was from the river of Scilly eastward as far as Liskard, and towards the north as far as Camelford, through which district I shall trace it, according to the best information I could procure.

In the island of St. Mary, Scilly, the shock was violent. On the shores of Cornwall, opposite to Scilly (in the parish of Senar, near the land's end) the noise was heard like that of a spinning wheel on a chamber floor. Below stairs there was a cry, that the house was shaking, and the brass pans and pewter rattled one against another in several houses in the same parish. In the adjoining parish of St. Just, two young men, being then swimming, felt a strong and very unusual agitation of the sea. In the town of Penzance, in one house the chamber bell rung; in another, the pewter plates, placed edgways on a shelf, shifted, and slid to one end of the shelf; and it was every where perceived more or less, according as people's attention was engaged.

At Trevellick, the seat of William Veale, Esq. about two miles from Penzance, the noise was heard, and thought at first to be thunder: The windows shook, and the walls of the parlour, where Mr. Veale sat, visibly moved. The jarring of the windows continued near half a minute; but the motion of the walls not quite so long. And some notions, being at work on a contiguous new building, the upright poles of the scaffold shook so violently, that, for fear of falling, they lay hold on the wall, which

to be felt with greater surprise, they found it agreed in the same manner. And a person present, who was at London, at the time of the two shocks in the year 1755, thought this shock to resemble the second, both in degree and duration.

At Marazion, the next market town east of Penzance, the houses of several persons shook to that degree, that people ran out into the street, lest the houses should fall upon them.

In the borough of St. Ives, on the north sea, six miles north of Penzance, the shock was so violent, that a gentleman who had been at Lisbon during several shocks, said, that this exceeded all he had ever met with, except that on the 11th of November 1755, so fatal to that city.

At Tehidi, the seat of Francis Basset, Esq. the rooms shook, and the ground without doors was observed to move. The shock was felt sensibly at Redruth, St. Columb, Bodmin, &c. as far as Camelford, which is about 93 miles from the island of Scilly. From Marazion, eastward, it was felt at several places in like manner, as far as Lostwithyde; but at Liskeard, about ten miles east of Lostwithyde, it was but faintly perceived, and that by a few persons. It was still less sensible at Loo and Plymouth, scarcely sufficient to excite curiosity or fear.

The times of its duration were various. At Keneggy we thought the noise could not have lasted above six seconds; at Trevailler, not two miles distant to the west, it was thought to have lasted near half a minute; in the parish of Gwynner half a minute; at Ludgvan, three miles east of Penzance, the noise was rather longer than half a minute, but the shaking felt in the garden, and observed in the houses, short and momentary. In Ger-
mo great Pinwork, seven miles east of Penzance, it lasted only a few seconds; but in the isles of Scilly it was computed at 40 seconds.

This was this earthquake felt in towns, houses, and grounds adjacent; but still more particularly alarming in our mines, where there is less refuge, and consequently a greater dread from the tremors of the earth.

In Carnoeth adin, in the parish of St. Ives, the shock was sensibly felt 18 fathoms deep; in the mine called Boscadz Hill down, more than 30 fathoms.

At Huel-nih mine, in the parish of Lannant, people saw the earth move under them, first quick, then on a slower tremor; and the stage boards of the mine winds or shafts 20 fathoms deep were perceived to move.

In Herland mine, commonly called the manor, in the parish of Gwynner, the noise was heard 55 or 60 fathoms deep, as if a rubble had broke, and the dead were set running. It was nothing like the noise of thunder.

In chaff water mine the same noise was heard, at least 90 fathoms under the surface.

At Huel-nih mine, near Godolphin, the noise was seemingly underneath. I felt (says the director of the mine) the earth move under me with a prodigious swift and apparently horizontal tremor. Its continuance was but for a very few seconds of time, not like thunder, but rather a dull rumbling even sound, like dead running under ground. In the smith's shop the window leaves shook, and the flating of the house cracked. The

whim house shook so terribly, that a man there at work ran out of it, concluding it to be falling. Several persons then in the mine, working 60 fathoms deep, thought they found the earth about them to move, and heard an uncommon noise. Some heard the noise, and felt no tremor; others, working in a mine adjoining called Huel breag, where so frightened, that they called to their companions above to be drawn up from the bottoms. Their moor house was shaken, and the padlock of their candle chest was heard to strike against the staples. To shew that this

noise proceeded from below, and not from any concussion in the atmosphere above, this very intelligent captain of the mine observes, from his own experience, that thunder was never known to affect the air at 60 fathoms deep, even in a single shaft pierced into the hardest stone; much less could it continue the sound thro' such workings as there are in this mine, impeded in all parts with dead, great quantities of timber, various noises, such as rattling of chains, friction of wheels and ropes, and dashing of water; all which must contribute to break the vibrations of the air as they descend. And I entirely agree with this gentleman's conclusion, that thunder, or any other noises from above in the atmosphere, could not be heard at half the depth of this mine. This therefore could be no other than a real tremor of the earth, attended with a noise, owing to a current of air and vapour proceeding upwards from the earth.

I do not hear of any person in those parts, who was so fortunate as to be near any pool or lake, and had recollection enough to attend to the motions of the waters;

A timber support of the deads.

† Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine.

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waters; but it may be taken for granted, that during the tremors of the earth the fluids must be more affected than the solids: Nay, the waters will apparently be agitated, when there is no motion of the earth perceptible, as was the case of our ponds and lake waters in most parts of Britain, on the 1st of November 1755. Whence this happens is difficult to say: Whether the earth's bosom undergoes at such times a kind of respiration, and alternately emits and withdraws a vapour thro' its most porous parts sufficient to agitate the waters, yet not sufficient to shake the earth; or whether the earth, during the agitation of the waters, does rock and vacillate, tho' not so as to be sensible to man, is what I shall leave to future inquiry.

Earthquakes are very rare in Cornwall. This was but of short duration, and did no harm any where, as far as I can learn; and it is to be hoped not the sooner forgotten for that reason, but rather remembered with all the impressions of gratitude suitable to an incident so alarming and dangerous, and yet so inoffensive.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
IN my last, I said, that I did not enter into the examination of what the lord Clarendon writes, touching the sale of Dunkirk to the French, with any design to attack that nobleman's character, but because I intended to shew, that Charles the second, in his behaviour towards him afterwards, was a better politician, and understood our constitution better, than his chancellor; and in order to do this, as will hereafter appear, it was necessary first to shew, that the chancellor was the original adviser, and sole active author, of that pernicious measure. But as the chancellor endeavours to justify that measure, as well as to prove that he was not the sole author of it, I must first examine the wisdom of it, and the necessity the king was under of agreeing to it. That it was a pernicious measure will not now, I believe, be contested, by any man who considers the many threatened invasions and actual piracies we have since been exposed to from that port, as often as we have had any war with France, but I shall for the present lay late experience aside, and consider only what might then have been known or foreseen by any man of common sagacity in politics.

Although the preservation of a balance of power in Europe has of late been ren-

dered a little ridiculous by our putting it too far, and taking too great a share of the burden upon our own shoulders, yet that it is our interest, and even necessary for preserving our own independence, to take care that no one nation upon the continent shall gain an absolute sway or influence over all the rest, no man surely will doubt. Let us then consider how the circumstances of Europe stood at the time of this sale of Dunkirk to France. During the reigns of Henry the eighth, Edward the sixth, and queen Elizabeth, Spain was the most formidable power which had to guard against; but by the loss of many of the provinces of the Netherlands, by the defection of Portugal, and by the imprudent use they had made of their conquests in America, that nation had ceased to be formidable, and the French, by the assistance of Cromwell, before the restoration, reduced them to such a low state, as even to be pitied. By the Pyrenean treaty, and the marriage which afterwards ensued, the king of France had gained a natural right to the crown of Spain, upon the failure of the male, then very likely to happen, and nothing to prevent his asserting that right, but an article in that treaty, a poor, and often before found to be a most insignificant barrier against French ambition. It was, therefore, then evident, that France was become the formidable power against which this nation was to guard, and in consequence of this, we might very soon be engaged in a war against France for preserving a balance of power in Europe. We were, even at that time, engaged in a very important treaty with France, upon our own account. They had laid claim to, and demanded the restitution of the whole province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, as they call it, and though they will now hardly allow that the whole peninsula is included under that name, they, at that time, insisted that not only the whole peninsula, and all the islands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, but also the whole continent, as far north as the river St. Lawrence, and as far west as the river Kennebec, was included under the name of Acadia. Was it not then evident, even at the time of this sale, that it was inconsistent with the true interest, and indeed with the safety, of this kingdom, to put France in possession of a post so lay so convenient not only for interrupting our trade, but also for invading us, and often as we should find ourselves obliged to enter into a war against that nation, either upon our own particular account,

for the sake of preserving a balance of power in Europe. It is true, lord Clarendon has told us, that our admirals declared the profit accruing to this kingdom by the keeping of Dunkirk to be very inconsiderable, whether in war or peace. That by sea it was very little useful, it being no harbour, nor having a place for the king's ships to ride in with safety; and that if it were in the hand of an enemy, it could do us little prejudice, because three or four ships might block it up, and keep it from infesting its neighbours, &c. But I have shown, in my last, by incontestible evidence, and even by the chancellor's own words, that our admirals could not give this opinion before the sale was proposed by him, and resolved upon by the king; and that the general and lord Sandwich, who were both experienced admirals, declared against the sale, even at the time of signing the treaty, though, in compliance to the king and his chancellor, they afterwards concurred in signing it. And indeed every one who reads this paragraph in lord Clarendon's life, with any attention, must observe, that he is strangely inconsistent with himself; for if Dunkirk was no harbour, how could it have formerly obstructed trade? And if the harbour was so easily blocked up, how could the men of war that were in it betake themselves to other harbours, after it was blocked up by Cromwell? I am therefore fully convinced that none of our admirals gave such an opinion, and if they had, it would only have been a proof, that the merchants of London understood the affairs better than they, and were better acquainted with the condition of the port of Dunkirk, as soon after that sale did appear, and has often since appeared, to the great disturbance of the trade and quiet of this kingdom. I may therefore, without hesitation, conclude, that to a man of common sagacity in politics, the sale of Dunkirk to France must even then have appeared to be absolutely inconsistent with the true interest of this country, that it would have been better for us to have been at the expense of demolishing both the harbour and fortifications of Dunkirk, and then to make a present of it to Spain, than to sell it at any price to France. But the king was then in such difficulties, it may be said, that he could not spare the expense of demolishing it, or of supporting it. How came he to be thrown into these difficulties? By an ill grounded and ridiculous prejudice against what the

chancellor calls the power or authority of parliament; by which he can mean nothing else but the parliament's passing a bill for annexing Dunkirk to the crown, and providing a sufficient fund for its support, according to an estimate which must have been prepared by the ministers of the crown. If the king had given his assent to such a bill, we cannot suppose that the parliament would have desired to have the appointment of the governor, or of any one of the officers of the garrison, nor did the chancellor suppose any thing; for notwithstanding the place being put under what he calls the authority of the parliament, he supposed that the king would be still as much master of it as before. The parliament in general, from time to time, have signified how the money they had granted was disposed of, and upon suspicion of any misapplication, they might perhaps have appointed commissioners to examine and report to them the state of the garrison and fortifications; but in general they would have left the disposal and application of the money to the king, and he ought at all times to have encouraged such a parliamentary inquiry, as it would have prevented any combination or mutual indulgence among his ministers, to cheat him and the nation out of any part of the money granted for that service.

I must caution my readers to observe, that what I have said about putting Dunkirk under the power or authority of parliament, or to demolish it, I have taken from d'Eftrades's account of this affair; for though the chancellor in his account mentions its being considered in the debate in council, whether they should dispose of Dunkirk to the Spaniards, the French, or the Dutch, and gives us his reasons for preferring the French, he takes care not to say a word of its having ever been proposed in council, to put the place under the authority of parliament, or to demolish both the harbour and fortifications. This silence of his is remarkable, and the reason of it certainly was, his perceiving it to be impossible to give a good reason for rejecting both these proposals, especially that of preserving it, and applying to parliament for its support, and it was the king's interest, as well as the nation's, to have embraced this last proposal.

That it must even then have appeared to be the national interest to hold that place at any expense, I have already proved; for if it was then become our interest to be watchful, and upon our guard against any increase of the power

of France, it was certainly our interest to hold a place that made us masters of both sides of the British channel, and furnished us with an opportunity of forming an army upon the frontier of France, whenever our own safety, or the safety of our allies, should make it necessary. This, we find, did not at that time escape the penetration of the court of France; for Lewis the 14th, in a letter to d'Estrades, dated August the 27th, 1662, writes thus:

"However, to come more closely to the point, so as you may make the proper use of what I write to you as to my sentiments, I would have you take notice, in the first place, that of the four elections which the chancellor told you the king his master might make, there is not one but would be more for my advantage than that it [Dunkirk] should remain as it is. I could add the 3th, which was lord Sandwich's proposal, that of demolishing the fortifications, and of destroying or filling up the harbour. For it would be more for my interest, that it should be in the hands of the Spaniards, the Dutch, or demolished, than where it is now, for several reasons needless to be mentioned, because you may easily conceive what they are, &c."

Thus the French king writes, thus the French court judged at that time; and if their reasons for judging so were so easy to be conceived by a Frenchman, it is strange they could not be conceived by an English chancellor, who had been so long dandling in state affairs. One would really think, that the study of the laws of England deprives a man entirely of judgment in every other kind of affair; for it was of such dangerous consequence to the French, to have Dunkirk remain in the hands of the English, to have it remain so was certainly of advantage to England.

If then it was the national interest to hold possession of Dunkirk at any expence, I may say in general, that it was the king's interest; but I will go further: I will say, that it was the particular interest of the king, abstracted from the interest of the nation. If he had agreed to an annexation act, the parliament would readily have provided a sufficient fund for supporting and improving the harbour and fortifications, and for maintaining a sufficient garrison; and they would have left the disposal of the money, and the appointment of all the officers, entirely to him, without any enquiry, if an exact account of the money had been regularly laid before them, and no just suspicion given of misconduct or misapplication.

Would not his having the command of such a body of regular troops as the garrison must always have consisted of, have added greatly to his power? Would not the disposal of so many lucrative and honourable commissions and employments have added greatly to his influence in parliament as well as at elections? Those who were republicans in their hearts, were certainly sensible of this; and there were then a great many such in the nation, perhaps some in his majesty's council. I do not at all wonder that so violent opposition was made to the sale. The royalists had then their heads crammed with the principle of passive obedience, that they would not zealously oppose whatever the king resolved on; and the round heads were glad to see the king give up what might have added so much to his power and influence. They even rejoiced at Dunkirk's being sold to France, because nothing could tend more towards exciting murmurs, discontents, and disaffection, among the people of this country.

But, says the chancellor, it could not reasonably be believed, but that if Dunkirk was kept, his majesty would be shortly involved in a war with one of the two crowns. The Spanish ambassador had already demanded restitution of it on a point of justice, &c. The same argument would have been equally good for our selling Jamaica to the French: The Spaniards had demanded restitution likewise of Jamaica upon the same pretence, and a pretence much better founded on justice. We had taken Jamaica from them in time of peace; but the French took Dunkirk from them in time of open war, and delivered it to us for the assistance we had given them in that war. The justice of either demand I have nothing to do with; but if there was any justice in their demand of Dunkirk, it might infer an obligation upon us to restore it to Spain, but surely it could infer no obligation upon us to sell it to France; and as to the necessity of the king's preserving a neutrality towards both the crowns of France and Spain, in case of a future war between them, of which there was then no appearance, it requires a much stronger proof than the chancellor's *dictum*; for, in my opinion, the necessity was evidently of the other side. But if there had existed any such necessity, how could the king's being in possession of Dunkirk have prevented his observing a neutrality? On the contrary, would it not have made both crowns cautious of doing

which the king and restored in a great measure our ancient constitution, Mr.

any thing that might provoke him to desert from his neutrality?

It will now, I believe, appear that, even from what was known or might have been foreseen, in the year 1662, every man of common sagacity in politics must then have judged, that the sale of Dunkirk to France was a most pernicious measure, both with respect to the interest of Europe in general, and the interest of this nation in particular; and likewise with respect to the particular interest of the king abstracted from both the former; yet, nevertheless, I believe that the chancellor was a very honest man, as I have no evidence to the contrary; for who would be ministers of state, if error in judgment should be deemed such a criminal negligence as to deserve capital punishment, in civil affairs, as it has been lately deemed in the military.

The chancellor, I believe, judged, that though the sale of Dunkirk to the French was an unpopular measure, yet it was a right national measure; and I believe so, because from this instance, as well as many others in his history, it appears, that tho' he was a good lawyer and an excellent historian, he was far from being a politician of any great depth of penetration.

Like a true lawyer, he was so much governed by precedent, that he thought it consistent with our constitution, to desire the parliament to make and appropriate any particular provision for the support of Dunkirk, because he could find no such precedent in our history, and out of the scanty revenue then settled upon the crown, it is certain the king was not able to defray that expence. But this was no reason for selling it to France. For this there could be no reason, but the king's being in immediate want of a large sum of ready money, which cannot be pretended if we believe what the chancellor says, for he concludes his account of this transaction with telling us, that when the sale of Dunkirk was delivered to the crown, as it was all together, the king desired, "That no part of it should be applied to any ordinary occasion, but be reserved for some pressing accident, as an insurrection or the like, which was remarkably enough apprehended."

But now, supposing that the king was in immediate want of a large sum of ready money. If he was so, it must be that the chancellor, by his mismanagement of it, was in a great measure the occasion of it, if any credit is to be given to the history of those times. By the account, or rather convention, which related the king, and restored in a great measure our ancient constitution, Mr.

Popham, a member who had a considerable influence in the house of commons, proposed to the king and the earl of Southampton, then lord high treasurer, that if he was supported by the court party, he would undertake to procure an act for settling on the king and his successors two millions a year, for the ordinary support of our government in every branch of expence, which project was approved of by both of them; but when the king imparted it to his chancellor, he answered, *That the best revenue his majesty could have, was the affection of his subjects, and if he would trust to them, he would never want supplies in time of need*; and his lordship not only disapproved of this project himself, but also prevailed with the earl of Southampton to alter his opinion, and to oppose it; so that the project was dropped,

and the king forced to content himself with a settlement of 1,100,000. a year, during his own life only, for defraying the whole of the ordinary annual expence of government, including the civil list, the navy, guards, and garrisons, &c. In short, all that publick expence, which be-

fore the war we are now engaged in, amounted to above three millions annually in time of peace, and after this war is over may probably amount to four; nay, which even at that time, by the most moderate computation, amounted to 15 or 1600,000. a year.

Consequently, by this scanty settlement the king was obliged to run up of 400,000. in debt yearly, or to make a new demand annually upon his parliament, which was the very worst way of enabling the king to preserve the affection of his subjects, though it was the best way of rendering the service of the chancellor important and necessary; which

leads me to an inquiry into the true nature of our constitution; but as my letter is already too long, I shall defer this to another opportunity, and am, &c. &c.

Oct. 8, 1739.

I am, Sir, your Obedient Servant,
To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S. I. R. of the history of the last session of parliament for the month elapsed, at p. 466, you have made a mistake, by declaring that the people who contributed their money to the loan of 6,600,000 l. (in consequence of the resolution of the house of commons of the 13th of February last) are not to be credited at the exchequer, 1731. for every hundred advanced.—The government must stand debt for 7,390,000. at 31. per cent, tho' only 6,600,000. will have been paid in, explained thus, viz.

The

any thing that might provoke him to depart from his neutrality.

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Consequently, by this scanty settlement the king was obliged to run 31 or 400,000l. in debt yearly, or to make a new demand annually upon his parliament, which was the very worst way of enabling the king to preserve the affection of his subjects, though it was the best way of rendering the service of the chancellor important and necessary; which leads me to an inquiry into the true nature of our constitution; but as my letter is already too long, I shall defer this to another opportunity, and am, &c. &c.

Oct. 8, 1759.

To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Sir,

IN the history of the last session of parliament for the month elapsed, at p. 466, you have made a mistake, by declaring that the people who contributed their money to the loan of 6,600,000l. (in consequence of the resolution of the house of commons of the 13th of February last) are not to be credited at the exchequer, 115l. for every 100l. advanced. — The government must stand in debt for 7,590,000l. at 31. per cent, tho' only 6,600,000l. will have been paid in, explained thus, viz. Th

The resolution says, (see your Magazine for August last, p. 414) the sum of 6,600,000*l.* with 5*l.* per cent. additional capital amounting to 330*l.* making in the whole

6930000

The lottery commencing interest from the 6th of Janu-
ary 1762.

660000

7590000

Now as the act of parliament cannot possibly alter these conditions, so it will puzzle your compiler to make out the excellency of this bargain for the publick. If private men were to borrow money in this stile, they would soon become bankrupts. The publick are only secure under such contracts, because the capital cannot be demanded, I am, S I R,

Your humble servant,

London, Oct. 2, 1759.

A. B. C

IN answer to your correspondent, I shall observe, that in p. 466 I do not say, that the subscribers are not to be credited at the exchequer for 11*g*l. for every 100*l.* by them advanced, but only that they are not to have 11*g*l. repaid them by the publick for every 100*l.* advanced. At the exchequer they are to be credited for 11*g*l. in order to intitle them to receive an annuity of 3*l.* 9*s*. for every 100*l.* advanced; but when they come to be paid off, they are to receive from the publick but 100*l.* for every 100*l.* advanced; for if that whole fund of annuities is to cease and be redeemed, upon the payment of 6,600,000*l.* according to the express words of the act, which I have there faithfully recited, surely the proprietors of that fund cannot pretend to demand, much less to divide among themselves 7,590,000*l.* in proportion to their respective shares, which they might do, if they were to be repaid 11*g*l. for every 100*l.* they had advanced,

I am, S I R, Yours,

The COMPILER.

P. S. This, I hope, will be a sufficient answer to another letter upon the same subject, dated Amsterdam Coffee-House, October 17, 1759.

ALTHO' we have already given a plan of the island of Goree upon the coast of Africa, yet as that plan was taken from a French author, being the best then extant, and contained a plan of the fortifications as they were designed to be, not as they really were, we have thought it necessary to give our readers a plan of the island, and of its fortifications as they were last year when conquered by our countrymen, under the command of

the Hon. Augustus Keppel, commander of the Squadron sent upon that expedition, and shall add a short account of the important conquest, from a book lately published, intitled, *A Voyage to the Coast of Africa*, in 1758, &c. which is in substance as follows:

A "On December 24, 1758, in the morning, we reached Cape Blanco, bearing east of us about five or six leagues. There we had 20 fathoms water, and a red coarse sand. And steering from thence to avoid falling upon Blanco banks, a W. course, we had in the distance of 6 miles, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, and thirty fathoms; sometimes brownish sand with shells. From hence bearing up to the eastward of the south, we found no ground with 40 fathoms; twelve hours afterwards we sounded with 50 fathoms, no ground; and in three hours after that, threw out a line of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and had then no sounding. From hence we had nothing in our compass to take us up, but Cape Verde, with which we fell in on the twenty-seventh in the morning, bearing S. S. E. six or seven leagues. And soon after (about ten o'clock) we first observed with our glasses the island, or rather the flag and flag staff on the summit of the hill on the island of Goree, towering above the low islands about Cape Emanuel. About which time the commodore sent a frigate under French colours a-head of the Squadron, with orders, as soon as he came open with the island, to hoist an English ensign at the mizen peak, being the French signal for that day, in order to deceive them; but no notice was taken of it. We were afterwards informed, the French for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of our being in reality a fleet from France; but finding in the end that when all the Squadrons hoisted the same colours, they did not salute the first, which is a thing always done, they were soon undeceived. About two o'clock, we past the island, we haul'd down the French and put abroad the English ensign. At three we anchored in the bay of Goree, the island bearing S. W. 1/2 S. about four miles, and in eighteen fathoms water; the Saltash being ordered with the transports to bear down to a bay, between point Goree and point Bamabat, in order for the more convenient and speedy landing of the troops on board them, if the ships of war should find occasion to call on them."

"On the morning of the 28th, at ten o'clock, all our flat bottomed boats



sent on board the transports, for disembarking the land troops; which was finished, and all of them (to the number of 600 men) in their respective boats, before nine in the morning; during which time the ships of war finished, also, their preparations.—About eight o'clock the signal was made to weigh anchor,—immediately after which another signal was made for all captains,—and long before captain Knight could return from the commodore, long before the Nassau shewed any readiness to get under sail, considerably before the prince Edward bore down to the enemy, and while yet the Torbay had half a cable out, the Fougueux's anchor was apeak, impatiently wishing for orders."

"It was thought most prudent to attack the island on the west side, not because it was the weakest side, but a reason more cogent to so formidable a squadron, was, its being the lee side; that should, in that case, their cables be cut away by a chain shot, or any other accident, the ship or ships without any danger might put out to sea, and beating to windward renew the action: Whereas, should they have anchored on the east side, and to windward, by an accident of the above nature, the ship must immediately have been drove a-shore; the consequence of which, to one ship only, might have proved terrible to all the squadron. The great resolution was settling the manner of going down.—And by the form of the island it will appear, the more easily to hit it with shells, in respect to its small breadth and length, from so uncertain a bed as a ketch on the water, that no places more eligible can be imagined, than the stations appointed for the bombs, by the commodore: And as it was necessary one of the bombs should go down first, the Prince Edward was ordered to cover her from the fire of the enemy, and to anchor a-breast of a small murette battery *en barbet*, a little below the citadel on the north.

The eldest captain, Mr. Sayer, in the Nassau, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring abreast of St. Peter's battery of five guns. The frigate followed in the order, and was bringing up abreast of a battery, a little to the north of the former; which battery was as yet unfinished, and not an entrance at that time opened. To him showed the commodore in the Torbay, pointing for his part the west point battery of five guns, with the western corner of Francis's fort of four guns of a smaller size. Captain Knight, in the Fougueux, having the second station on the left, bringing up the rear, (having directions at the same time to cover the other bomb on his starboard quarter) had allotted to his share the mortar battery of eight guns; so called, from two large mortars which are covered by that battery.—The moment the first ship had dropped her anchor from her stern, she was to hoist a pendant at her mizen peak, to acquaint the next ship that she had brought up: Thus the second was to acquaint the third, when she brought up; and so of the rest: And lastly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun, until each had his ship a-breast of his station, and moored both a-head and a-stern. With these directions and orders, the commodore bade his captains farewell. And while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's last order was, to get on board their ships as fast as possible, and lead on. It was about nine o'clock, when the Prince Edward, with the Fire Drake bomb, bore down towards the island; and in ten minutes after began the action, by throwing a shell from the bomb. In a moment, the enemy returned the fire from both forts and batteries, and with their second shot, were fortunate enough to carry away the Prince Edward's ensign staff, and set fire to an arms-chest close by it, which blowing up, killed one of the marines. Encouraged by so successful an onset, and finding the ship did not return their fire, they levelled some of their pieces so well, that captain Fortescue, Mr. Elliot of the marines, his master, with two midshipmen, had nigh hand all of them suffered with one shot, which went thro' the midst of them as they stood together, impatiently looking out for their second.—Another shot coming thro' the aftermost port on the lower deck, broke the truck from the gun, but going out at the opposite port, happily did not hurt a limb.—One in particular was more merciless; striking upon an iron bolt of about eighteen inches in length, it carried it out of the timber, bending and rudely bruising it in its passage, till meeting with the unfortunate lieutenant West, it tore away one of his hips, and carrying him to the opposite side of the ship, bruised him from the hip to the shoulder, in a manner so shocking, that it had been happy had it deprived him of life at once!—Another, on account of the heroism of a private sailor, deserves notice: being in the fore-top, and having one of his legs carried away by a shot, with the heart of

smaller size. Captain Knight, in the Fougueux, having the second station on the left, bringing up the rear, (having directions at the same time to cover the other bomb on his starboard quarter) had allotted to his share the mortar battery of eight guns; so called, from two large mortars which are covered by that battery.—The moment the first ship had dropped her anchor from her stern, she was to hoist a pendant at her mizen peak, to acquaint the next ship that she had brought up: Thus the second was to acquaint the third, when she brought up; and so of the rest: And lastly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun, until each had his ship a-breast of his station, and moored both a-head and a-stern. With these directions and orders, the commodore bade his captains farewell. And while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's last order was, to get on board their ships as fast as possible, and lead on.

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a lion, let himself down from thence hand under hand by a rope, saying at the same time, *He should not have been sorry for the accident, if he had done his duty: But that it gave him pain to think, he should die without having killed an enemy.*—But I will not multiply.—Few, I may venture to affirm none, in the Squadron saw her in the midst of this shower of deadly warmth, and in a condition so unequalled, without sending up their most fervent wishes on the occasion.

The commodore, in the mean time, was not an idle, nor a useless spectator. He saw the Nassau tedious getting under sail: But, as there could be no reason to suspect an officer of such approved courage as captain Sayer, imagining something foul about the cable, or the like, might be the cause, and expecting every moment would put all to rights, he turned his thoughts to other methods which might possibly be of service. Observing that the Fire Drake over-charged her mortars, (all her shells falling vastly beyond the island to the south) and which they themselves could not discern, he sent his boat on board the Furnace bomb, with this message, *That as they saw the error of the other in over-charging the mortar, they would avoid that extreme: And that as the enemy seemed bent upon sinking the Prince Edward and the Fire Drake, he desired they would, at the distance they then were, begin their fire; and endeavour as much as possible, to draw part of the enemy's attention from our suffering friends.* The orders were immediately obeyed; bearing close under the Fougueux's stern, and getting upon her larboard quarter, began her fire: Some of which, I think, fell with success, tho' I cannot absolutely ascertain it.—There were shells on which I kept my eye for a great way, and immediately in the same direction I saw execution done; but I shall not absolutely ascribe to her that which others gave to the Fire Drake.

Mean time the commodore, impatient, seeing the Nassau did not, or could not bear away to the relief of the Prince Edward, sent his boat to know the reason why she was detained in bearing down into her station.—Captain Sayer observing the boat approach him, ran to his gallery, and hailing the officer, asked him if his orders were, he should bear away?—The messenger answered, the commodore wondered he did not.—On which it is said, how far true I know not, that captain Sayer answered, he had expected a signal, or further orders to that purpose. I believe, that most of the captains understood

the commodore's orders.—I am not acquainted with the gentleman, but that are, say, in commands he is always calm and distinct. And without hurting captain Sayer, or diminishing in the least from his courage, which is unblameable, one may venture to say, that in his hurry he had perhaps not been so attentive as he ought. There are those who may be ill-natured enough to say, that in time of action, mistakes are far from being well suited—but those who live at home may talk of dangers with coolness, having never seen any: While at the same time, it is a wonder the very bravest of heroes, on such occasions, are half so distinct as they are. But however these things are, this officer was still more unfortunate. For after his anchor was up, his ship was so long in wearing, that betwixt the enemy's first fire, and the Nassau's taking their attention from the Prince Edward, it was little short of thirty minutes.—But when she came, the satisfaction was ample; and the first losses were sufficiently recompensed.

The winds now, as the sun grew warm, began to lull; greatly hindering both the commodore's ship, and the Fougueux, from getting down so early as they wished: Besides which, a signal was at this time put abroad for the captain of the Furnace bomb; who, to consider the Torbay's stern, run athwart the Fougueux's lee bow, greatly to our mortification, as it proved not a little hindrance to us in our progress, when by the lulling of the winds we could least spare it. Captain Knight stormed a little on the occasion, and could not help abruptly hailing the bomb to know for what reason he ran in his way, when he must see him getting into his station.—But what could be done, but to be patient; he could not run down a friend; and indeed our assistance was but little needed when we came farther than the sight of a ship hard upon them, whose warlike force they very well knew (being once their own property,) and ready to pour forth all her vengeance upon her old acquaintance, might have proved an inducement to their more speedy surrender; for the fury of the Torbay alone seemed sufficient to have razed the very foundations of the island itself. Nor is it to be wondered at, considering the advantage of her situation—the commodore having brought up with so much alacrity and judgment, abreast of the angles of both the west point battery and St. Francis fort, that when he was moved, the enemy could not bring a gun from

thence to bear upon him. Five guns only could have touched him with advantage from the whole island, i. e. two from St. Peter's, and the three guns from the small lunette on the hill, as you go up to St. Michael's; both which had been, and still were so well warmed by the other ships, that being by that time deserted, she had her battery to attack with hardly any opposition.—Tho' indeed, had they had it in their powers, the fire from the Torbay was so terrible, so near, and so well aimed, that none but madmen could have stood it.—The ship was in one continued blaze of fire; and that part of the island itself upon which she lay, was darkened by a cloud of smok, land, and earth, to a degree wonderful!

I could have wished the winds, for one reason, tho' a selfish one, would have permitted the ship I was in to have got down two or three minutes sooner—but being unmolested with smok, noise, and confusion, I was made amends on another account, as it happened. Many hundreds of negroes lined the opposite shore, to see the engagement and inspire the disputants; ships bearing down under top-sails only, against stone walls; receiving the fire of the enemy with an undaunted resolution, even to holding them unworthy a return; and following a behaviour of this kind, with that fierceness natural to enraged British sailors, was a scene too awful, too grand for description!

We are told that the French, the better to encourage their slaves, and to draw in the free negroes to a more cheerful assistance, had painted the English in colours the most shocking; insomuch that those very people, terrified to fall into our hands, picked up the soldiers with lances, reproaching them with the names of cowards and poltrons, when they themselves were the first who fled from their quarters—Several of whom, carrying tidings to the governor in St. Michael's Fort, that it was impossible to keep the soldiers longer against a fire not to be withstood, were sent back with this message, *Every man to his quarters on pain of death.* It is added too; that soon after, some officers bringing the governor the like accounts, while they argued with M. St. Jean on the matter, another account was brought him that three boats had already landed, or were landing forces on the island. How far credit could be given to a story of this kind, is not mine to say—their own smok was the only thing could hinder such an operation from being seen; that had not some time before this been very con-

derable; no ships boat had been sent from the fleet, not even from one ship to another; and how they could seek to screen themselves under a pretence of this sort, was not only weak but ridiculous: Nevertheless, it seems the governor was then prevailed upon to strike his flag, which came down in a very slovenly manner, as captain Knight in the Fougueux was about to drop his anchor: And happy for both they did so, as the commodore was that instant ordering a signal for the Furnace bomb to come close under him in the Torbay, and to fire from his mortars grape shot of pound balls amongst the enemy; as also, the signal for the military in the boats to proceed to execution.

Mr. Keppel in the midst of noise and smok, did not very early perceive the silence of the enemy; and at last, only suspected they had struck from the silence of the rest of the Squadron around him; for by the time he could slacken his fire, so as to look around him, not a Frenchman was to be seen but those who were running or rather flying, to the cover of the castle on the hill. Upon which he immediately sent a lieutenant, attended by his secretary, to wait upon the governor on the island; but before they got from the boat, they were met by M. St. Jean on the beach, who asked them, *On what terms the honourable Mr. Keppel proposed he should surrender?*—They were surprized at the question, and asked him again, *If his flag was not already struck?*—He answered, *No: He meant it no other than as a signal for a parley.*—He being told upon that, that the commodore would hear of no terms but his own, answered, *If that was the case, he was sufficiently prepared, and knew how to defend himself.*—To which the others replied, *That the commodore had brought up in a situation that no gun could harm him, and minded little if they should stand out for a month: And putting off the boat, left him this signal; That the moment the commodore should fire one gun over the island, they might begin again when they pleased.*

In the mean time Mr. Keppel, little suspecting such a procedure, had made a signal for all lieutenants. I had myself (supposing the hurry and confusion of the ships duty was over) come from the gallery to the deck; and was, more attentively than before, viewing their batteries, wondering at the same time how, with all the guns I could discern, they could keep a fire so warm as they did, when through some of the embrasures or openings of

the town, I perceived a small regimental flag fly about in great haste, towards different quarters; a drum at that instant too being heard to beat to arms—and observing at the same time, that as the fly of the flag on the citadel was kept hanging over the wall, it was possible the affair was not yet over, captain Knight approved the thought; but had hardly consulted with his master, if it was not possible to bring his ship to have a fair side to the enemy, if it should so happen, when on a sudden the commodore sent off the lieutenants to their respective ships, who came in obedience to the signal; and agreeable to that left with the enemy, he fired one gun over the island, and immediately after gave them a whole broadside—the other ships firing guns, more or less, according as they had them in readiness; for before the rest of the squadron could get their guns reprimed, M. St. Jean finding it impossible to keep his soldiers to their quarters, was obliged to drop the regimental colours over the walls, as a signal of surrender—And about noon or a little after, the commodore sent a party of his marines on shore, who took possession of the island; the governor surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion: And marching up to fort St. Michael hoisted the British colours, ending the ceremony with three huzzas from the battlements of the citadel, by the foot of the flag staff.

Explanation of the Plan of the Island of GOREE.

- A. The negroe village.
- B. The company's gardens, &c.
- C. The slavery.
- D. The negroe's fountain.
- E. The company's fountain.
- F. The governor's fountain.
- G. The hospital.
- H. The chapel.
- I. The officers houses unfinished.
- K. Huts for labourers.
- L. The barracks for carpenters.
- M. The apartment for bombardiers.
- N. Offices, store-houses, and barracks for soldiers.
- O. The pharmacy and engineers laboratory.
- P. The armourer's apartment and forge.
- Q. The governor's apartment and garden, &c.
- R. A cistern. R. R. A cistern unfinished.
- S. A powder magazine.
- T. Shades for water casks.
- W. The landing beach, and entry into the parade.

- V. The court of the fort of St. Francis.
- X. The shambles.
- Y. The burying place.
- Z. Ditto for the negroes.
- &c. A rain water cistern.

Explanation of the BATTERIES.

- 1. The grand battery 9 guns.
- 2. The salute battery (small) } 10 guns.
- 3. St. Philip's battery 5 guns.
- 4. St. Peter's battery 5 guns.
- 5. Citadel of St. Michael, en barbet } 6 guns.
- 6. North point battery 9 guns, 1 spht.
- 7. Mortar battery 8 guns.
- 8. West point battery 5 guns.
- 9. A battery unfinished 3 guns.
- 10. Negroe batteries 10 guns.
- 11. { Four half moon batteries en barbet on the hill. } 13 guns.
- 12. Two flanking batteries for the bay } 4 guns.
- 13. Three passage batteries 7 guns.
- 14. Three brass one iron mortars } 4 mortars, 1 damaged.
- 15. On St. Francis fort 12 guns, 1 spht.
- Total 110 pieces.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

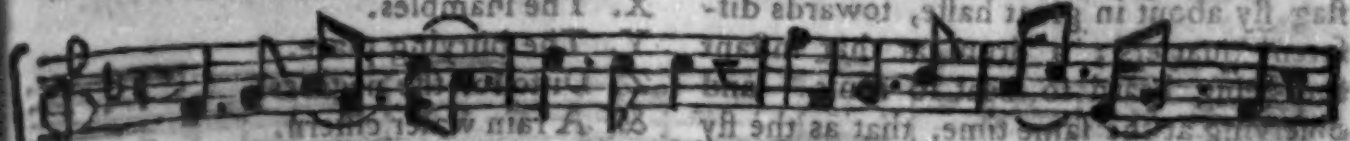
THE following simple remedy for the scarlet fever, with an ulcerous sore throat, generally prevents persons from catching it; and is also of great service in curing it. I hope, therefore, that you will publish it, for the publick good; as it may save the lives of many persons; for the disorder is rise in many villages in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties. In doing this, you will oblige,

your constant reader,

Take a pint of water, two large spoonfuls of brandy, a little sugar, and ten or twelve drops of the spirit of sea salt, so as to make it grateful. Let this quantity be drank every day by a man or woman, and let children drink of it as freely as possible, and be used for their constant drink. If they are so poor as not to be able to afford the brandy, then leave that and the sugar out. They must also abstain from all milk, lest it should curdle on the stomach. Let them also wash their mouths well with it several times in a day, taking care to spit it out again. This will prevent their catching it; but when they have this disorder, they must take a much greater quantity of it every day, and gargle their mouths and throats very often with it. — A little rhubarb will also be needful, when the disorder is gone off, to purge two or three times.

COLIN

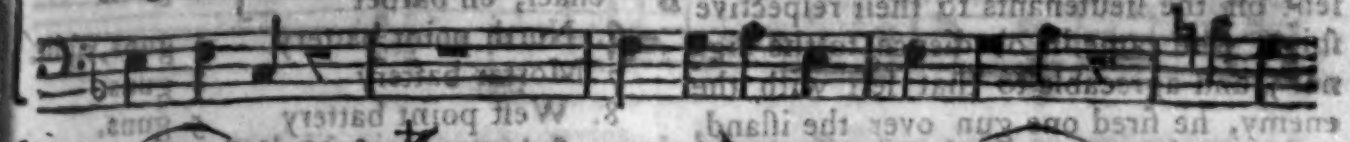
Sung by Mrs. LOWE and Mrs. LAMPE.



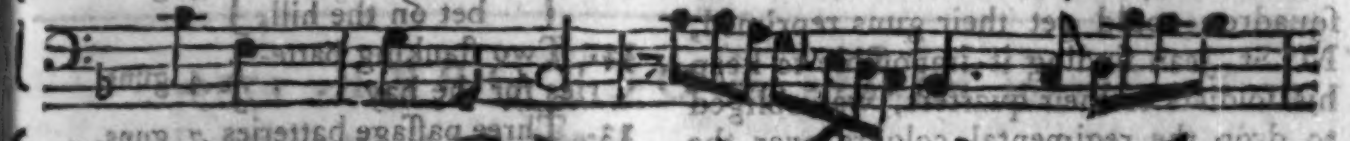
Now the hap-py knot is ty'd, Betty is my charming bride,



Ring the bells, and fill the bowl, Revel all with-out controul, Revel



all with-out controul, Who so fair as love-ly Bet!



Who so blest'd as Co-lin-et! Who so fair as love-ly Bet!



Who so blest'd as Co-lin-et!



Now adieu to maiden arts,
Angling for unguarded hearts;
Welcome Hymen's lasting joys,
Lisping wanton girls and boys,
Girls as fair as lovely Bet,
Boys as sweet as Colinet.

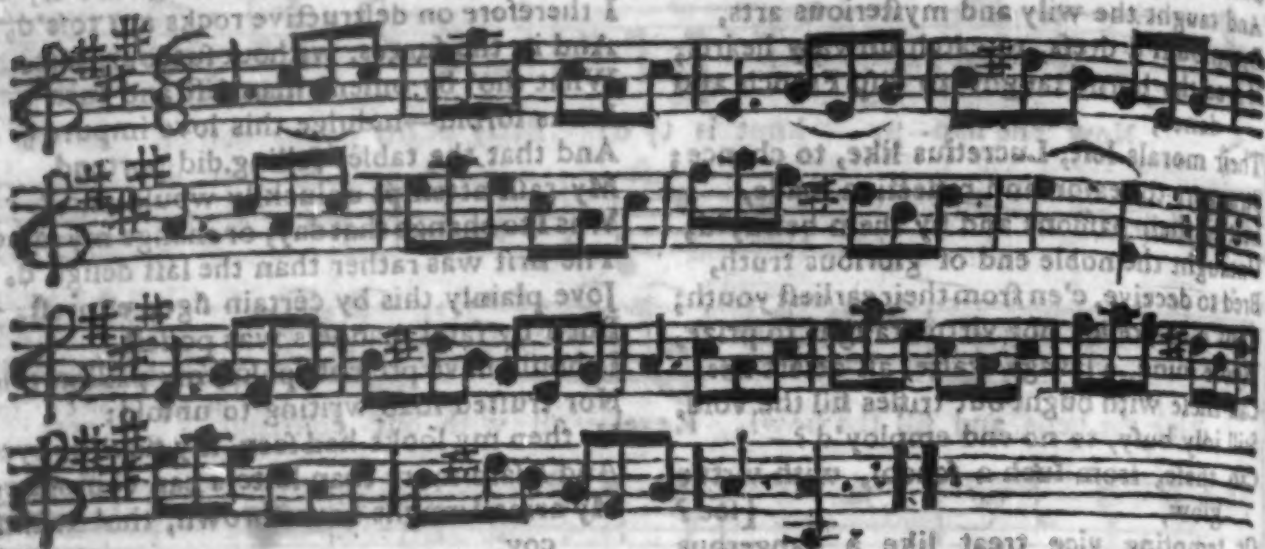
Tho' ripe sheaves of yellow corn,
Now my p'nteous barn adorn;
The I've deck'd my myrtle bow'rs
With the fairest, sweetest flow'rs,
Riper, fairer, sweeter yet,
Are the charms of lovely Bet.

Tho' on Sunday I was seen
Dress'd like any May-day queen,
Tho' six sweethearts daily strove
To deserve thy Betty's love,
Them I quit without regret,
All my joy's in Colinet.

Strike up then the rustick lay,
Crown with sports our bridal day;
May each l-d a mistress find,
Like my Betty, fair and kind,
And each las a husband get,
Fond and true as Colinet.

Ring the bells and fill the bowl,
Revel all without controul,
May the sun ne'er rise or set,
But with joy to happy Bet,

OLD NICK'S Lumber-Room, or the PAWNBROKER'S Warehouse.



Swing right hands and cast off one couple $\frac{1}{2}$, the same again $\frac{1}{2}$, lead to the top and cast off $\frac{1}{2}$, lead to the bottom and cast up one $\frac{1}{2}$ whole figure at the top and bottom $\frac{1}{2}$, then the same on your own sides $\frac{1}{2}$ four hands round at bottom $\frac{1}{2}$, right and left at top $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1759.

AN EPISTLE to Mr. POPE.

Occasioned by his CHARACTERS of WOMEN.

By the Right Honourable Lady _____.

BY custom doom'd to folly, sloth and ease,
No wonder Pope such female triflers sees:
But, would the satyrists confess the truth,
Nothing so like as male and female youth;
Nothing so like as man and woman old;
Their joys, their loves, their hates, if truly

told;
Though different acts seem different sex's
'Tis the same principle impels them both.

View daring man, warm'd by ambition's
fire,

The conquering hero, or the youthful squire;
By different acts aspiring still to fame,

One murders man, the other murders game.

View a fair nymph, blest with superior charms,

Whose tempting form the coldest bosom warms;

No eastern monarch more despotic reigns,

Than this fair tyrant of the Cyprian plains.

Whether a crown or hauberk we desire,

Whether to learning or to dress aspire;

Whether with joy we wait the trumpet's call,

Or wish to shine the fairest at a ball;

In either sex the appetite's the same,

The objects differ, power is still the aim.

Women must in a narrow orbit move;

But power alike both men and women love;

And she, whose radiant eyes rove unconfin'd,

Acts by the darling passion of mankind.

What makes the difference then, you may

enquire,

Between the hero and the rural squire;

Between the maid bred up with courtly care,

And her who earns by toil her daily fare;

Their power is limited, but not so their will,

Ambitious thoughts the humblest cottage fill;

Far as they can they push their little fame;

The means may differ, but the end's the same.

In education all the difference lies;

Women, if taught, would be as brave and

wife
As haughty man, improv'd by arts and rules;

Where God makes one, neglect makes

twenty fools.
Behold, where female triflers most abound,

There the male counterparts are always found,

Whose heads (a toyshop fill'd with gewgaw

ware)

Can every folly with each female share.

A female mind like some rude fallow lies,

Thorns there, and chistles, all spontaneous rise.

As well we might expect in winter spring,

A land untill'd a fruitful crop should bring;

As well we might expect Peruvian ore

Should crown our hopes, yet dig not for the

store:

Culture improves all soils, nor less we find

Is culture needful to the human mind.

Ask the rich merchant, conversant in trade,

How nature operates in the growing blade;

Ask the philosopher the price of stocks,

Ask the gay courtier how to manage flocks;

Ask the decisions of the learned schools,

From Aristotle, down to Newton's rules,

Of the rough soldier, bred to boisterous war,

Or one more rough, an honest English tar;

They'll all reply, unpractis'd in such laws,

Th' effects they know, unconscious of the

cause.

The sailor may, perhaps, have equal parts

With him bred up in sciences or arts;

And he who at the helm or stern is seen,

Philosopher or hero might have been.

The whole in application is compriz'd;

Reason's not reason, if not exercis'd;

Use, not possession, real good affords;

No miser's rich who dares not touch his

hoards.

Can women, let to weaker women's care,

Mildly by custom, folly's fruitful heir,

Told that their charms a monarch may enslave,
And beauty, like the gods, can kill or save;
And taught the wily and mysterious arts,
By ambush'd dress, to catch unwary hearts;
If wealthy born, taught to lisp French and
dance,

Their morals left, Lucretius like, to chance;
Strangers to reason and reflection made,
Lest to their passions and by them betray'd;
Untaught the noble end of glorious truth,
Bred to deceive, e'en from their earliest youth;
Unus'd to books, nor virtue taught to prize,
Whose mind, a savage waste, all desert lies;
Can these with ought but trifles fill the void,
Still idly busy, to no end employ'd?

Can these, from such a school, with virtue
glow, [see?

Or tempting vice treat like a dangerous
Can these resist, when soothing pleasure woos,
Preserve their virtue when their fame they
lose?

Can these on other themes converse or write,
Than what they hear all day and dream all
night?

Not so the Roman female fame was spread,
Not so was Clelia, or Lucretia, bred;
Not so such Heroines true glory sought;
Not so was Portia, or Cornelia, taught:
Portia, the glory of the female race;
Portia, more lovely in her mind than face;
Early inform'd, by truth's unerring beam,
What to reject, what justly to esteem;
Taught by philosophy all moral good,
How to repel in youth th' impetuous blood,
How every darling passion to subdue,
And fame thro' virtue's avenues pursue;
Of Cato born, to noble Brutus join'd,
Supreme in beauty, with a Roman mind.

No more such generous sentiments we trace
In the gay females of the British race;
Nor would the fondest father form a pray'r,
To give the mother's virtues to his heir.

Would you, who know the secrets of the
soul, [the whole;

The hidden springs which move and guide
Would you, who can instruct as well as please,
Bestow some moments of your darling ease,
Our sex to rescue from this Gothic state,
Just passions raise, our minds a-new create,
In Britain's isle then would new Portias
bloom, [Rome,

New Clelias vye in fame with Greece and

The Passion of BYBLIS. Continued
from p. 496.

PALE Byblis turn'd when her repulse she
knew,

And icy horror struck her bosom through,
Yet with her mind return'd her am'rous care;
And scarce her tongue gave these her plaints
in air.

"Tis just; and well I have deserv'd the blame,
To make discovery of my flame.

Why did I hasty, what to hide were fit,
To writing, not to be recall'd, commit?

I should before-hand made essay to find,
By dubious speeches, how he stood inclin'd.

I should have mark'd, lest he might not pursue,
A part of sail, what wind it was that blew;

Thus safely run: But I to sea confide,
And fill my canvas ere the winds are try'd;
I therefore on destructive rocks am tof'd,
And in the surges, without succour, lost.
What tho' by omens manifest and sure
I was forbid—indulge this love impure;
And that the tablet falling did portend
My rash attempt unluckily would end?
Was I to change that day, or change my mind?
The first was rather than the last design'd.
Jove plainly this by certain signs express'd,
But I by fatal madness was possess'd.
I should have present spoke, my passion told,
Nor trusted it to writing to unfold:
He then my looks had seen, my flowing eyes,
And I said more than letters can comprize.
My arms I might have thrown, tho' he were
coy,

About the neck of the retreating boy,
His feet embrac'd, and strenuously there
Implor'd his love a lover's life to spare,
And if my suit I had rejected sound,
Had languid sunk, as dying on the ground.
All methods I'd have try'd; if some had fail'd,
United all had o'er his heart prevail'd.

Perhaps my page some error might commit,
Abruptly came, nor chose a season fit;
Or, as he should, the hour of leisure sought,
And so I suffer for my servant's fault.

For Esopus is not of the tyger race,
Nor flint, nor steel, has in his bosom place;
The youth bears not an adamant heart;
No lions supply'd his nurse's part.

He shall be conquer'd: I'll proceed again;
No toil shall tire while life shall still remain.
For either, if what actually is done
Could be recall'd, I should not have begun;

Or, since I'm enter'd, no retreat in view,
I must persist, and fight the combat through;
For were I now my wishes to resign,
He'd ne'er forget this bold attempt of mine;

And for my change would think me light as air,
Or that I meant to draw him in a snare.
Or deem me not by mighty love subdu'd,
But by a flame libidinous and lewd.

In fine, it is impossible for me
Myself, from doing what I've done, to free.
I've wrote, I've su'd, perverted is my will,
And tho' no guilt I add, am guilty still.

What now remains, and to consummate all,
Is great in wish, and in offence but small.

She said: Discordant thoughts her mind
divide; [try'd.

She wills to try, tho' vex'd that e'er she
And now no mean observ'd, or caution us'd,
She teas'd her brother, still to be refus'd.

He fled his country and her ceaseless crime,
And fix'd new mansions in a foreign clime.
Then, fame reports, the sad abandon'd fair
Resign'd herself intirely to despair:

Her robe she rent, and as her fury rose,
Assail'd her bosom with repeated blows.
Now openly she raves, and dares proclaim
The wild pursuit of her incestuous flame.

It's object gone, her hated home she flies,
And to trace out the dear deserter tries.
As Thracian dames, each third revolving year,
O Bacchus, in thy madding rites appear.

So

So Byblis by Bubonian maids was seen,
Howling distracted o'er their spacious green.
The frantic virgin then thro' Caria runs,
Where dwell the Lalega, brave Grecia's sons:
Thro' Lycia next, o'er Cragus' height she goes,
Now Lym'ra passes, and where Xanthus
flows:
Now leaves Chimæra, that affrights the vale,
With lion's aspect, fire and dragon's tail.
The woods now left, no farther strength she
finds,
Fatigu'd she falls, her tresses spread the ground,
Speechless and prone upon her panting breast.
With quiv'ring lips the new-fall'n leaves she
press'd,
To her the kind Lelegian nymphs resort,
And in their arms the wretched fair support.

Endeavour by their counsel to controul,
And calm the raging tempest of her soul:
She, deaf to all, roughsides them no reply,
But senseless plucks the herbage where she lies.
Her downcast eyes, in silent sorrow dwell,
Rain copious floods upon the verdant ground,
Which pitying Maids with a store supply,
(What could they more?) a spring that
never dry.
From the cut bark as pitchy liquor flows,
Or the bitumen, teeming earth bestows;
Or rigid ice at sol's approaching ray,
And zephyr gently breaching melts away;
Phœbea Byblis, thus consum'd by tears,
A fount becomes, which still her rite bears,
And in those vallies glides beneath the shade,
Which oaks have sacred to her sorrow made.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, September 28.



GEORGE Errington, and
Paul Vaillant, Esqrs, were
sworn in, at Guildhall, the
riffs of London and Mid-
dlesex.

SATURDAY, 29.

Sir Thomas Chitty, knight
and alderman, was elected, at Guildhall,
lord mayor of the city of London, for the
year ensuing.

John Cartwright, Esq; was chosen alder-
man of Cripplegate ward, in the room of
the late alderman Blachford.

SUNDAY, 30.

A fleet of merchant ships arrived from
the Baltick.

MONDAY, October 1.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the
recruits in the Savoy mutinied: A guard
was sent for to quell them, who at first were
ordered to fire only with powder: the re-
cruits returned the compliment by throwing
brickbats, which knocked several of the
soldiers down: They were then ordered to
fire with ball, which wounded several of the
recruits, and put a stop to the fray. But
unhappily one Jones, belonging to the third
regiment of foot guards, getting upon the
leads of the prison to see the affair, and
looking down, was by the sentinel taken
for one of the prisoners, and he immedi-
ately shot at him, and the ball went through
his head, and killed him on the spot. Nine
of the men were dangerously wounded, and
13 more of them were put in irons.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The four malefactors were carried in two
carts from Newgate, and executed on the
new moving gallows at Tyburn. Norman

(who had on a suit of mourning) and Lamb
the soldier, for murder, went in the first
cart, and in the next were Race and Innes.
Norman was a midshipman, and born of
wealthy and creditable parents in Ireland.
Innes was a farmer by trade. They were both
young men, and died very penitent. Race
was 54 years old, born in Sussex, and had
been a horse-stealer and smuggler many years.
He was formerly an evidence against John
Dymar and others, for breaking open the
king's warehouse at Pool, in Dorsetshire,
and stealing a large quantity of tea, which
had some time before been seized from a
gang of smugglers, in October 1747. He
was also evidence against Richard Mills the
elder, Richard Mills the younger, Benjamin
Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond,
William Jackson, William Carter, and Hen-
ry Sheerman, who were hanged the 19th of
January, 1749, at Chichester, for the bar-
barous murder of William Galley, a tailor-
man, in the port of Southampton, and Da-
niel Chater, a shoemaker, at Fordingbridge,
Hants. Mr. Sheriff Vaillant attended the
execution, which being ended, the body of
the soldier was carried to the surgeon's
theatre to be anatomized, and the others de-
livered to their friends. The gallows, after
the bodies were cut down, was carried off
in a cart. (See p. 502.)

THURSDAY, 4.

Both houses of parliament met pursuant
to their last prorogation, and, by virtue of a
commission from his majesty, both houses
were further prorogued to the 15th of No-
vember next, then to sit for the dispatch of
business: The commissioners were his grace
the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord
keeper, and lord Anson.

FRIDAY, 5.

A Letter from on board the Achilles Man of War, off Br.

"The 28th of last month, commodore Hervey (our ship belongs to his squadron) ordered all the barges to come on board his ship in the afternoon. At night he went in the Monmouth's barge, with four other barges, I was in one's, and having rowed till near one in the morning, we got into a bay, close to the French fleet, in order to attack a little yacht belonging to the French admiral. As soon as commodore Hervey, who led us, got sight of the fort under which the vessel lay, the yacht hailed the Monmouth's boat, and fired; we immediately all fired our small arms, and pulled on board as fast as possible. The commodore himself and his people were first on board, and carried her through all their fire. We boarded next, to follow their brave example. We found them with swords and pistols in hand; the French running under the deck, begging their lives. Our people cut her table, and our boats brought her out in the midst of incessant firing from the shore. We found ourselves in great danger, nevertheless we towed and halloed all the way. In the morning we were met by the rest of the ships boats. We got to our ships, not a little tired, nor a little pleased at a conquest that might have been more dearly bought; but nothing could have been done here so mortifying to the French. All the wounded prisoners were sent in a flag of truce. The commodore, who received no hurt, a shot only passing through his coat, has generously given up all his share of the prize and head-money to the people who went in the barges with him; and we believe that all the captains of his squadron will follow so worthy an example." (See p. 395.)

MONDAY, 8.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth.

"On Friday afternoon arrived at St. Helena, his majesty's ships St. George of 80 guns, Cambridge of 80, Norfolk of 74, Panther of 64, and under their convoy above 200 sail of merchant ships from the West Indies."

TUESDAY, 9.

Arrived at Spithead, the Centaur French man of war, one of the Toulon squadron, which was lately taken by admiral Boscawen, and sent into Gibraltar. (See p. 502.)

WEDNESDAY, 10.

London. This day Hussein Bey, lately arrived ambassador from Tripoly, had his first audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials; and had the honour of presenting his son to his majesty at the same time. To which he was introduced by the right Hon. William Pitt, Esq. one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Esq. assistant master of the ceremonies.

His majesty presented him with six fine grey horses; one of them had a fine

saddle, ornamented with gold and diamonds, with gold bit and stirrups. His majesty came out of the palace, and reviewed them all in the court before it.

FRIDAY, 12.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth.

"Last Tuesday the store-vessel came in from her moorings at the Edystone, with all the workmen on board, the lighthouse being intirely completed; and it appears very providential, that in the execution of this dangerous and difficult undertaking, no person has lost life or limb, nor has any accident happened materially to retard the works, and though raised at private expense, no cost has been spared to render it durable and complete."

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court to change the mourning on Sunday the 21st instant, for her late highness the princess Elizabeth-Caroline, and at the same time to go into mourning for the late King of Spain, viz. The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white shoes, fans and tip-pets, white necklaces and ear-rings: Undress; white or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks. The men to continue in black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles: Undress; grey frocks. N. B. All mourning to be left off on Monday the 22d instant, for that day, it being his majesty's coronation day.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office.

"Captain Latham, late of his majesty's ship the Tiger, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 9th instant, in the East-India company's ship the admiral Watson, with letters from vice admiral Pocock, giving the following account of the proceedings of his majesty's forces by sea and land, in the East Indies, from the 24th of March 1758, to 19th of April 1759.

Vice admiral Pocock, being joined by commodore Stevens in Madras road on the 24th of March, 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the squadron in the best condition possible for the sea, and sailed the 17th with the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Cumberland, Newcastle, Salisbury, Queenborough, and Protector store ship, in order to get to windward of St. David's to intercept the French squadron, which, by his intelligence, he had reason to expect.

The 20th in the morning he saw seven ships in fort St. David's road getting under sail, and two cruising in the Offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chase: The seven ships stood off shore under top-sails, and being joined by the two ships in the Offing, formed a line of battle a-head. The admiral judged it necessary to form his line of battle also; and as soon as his ships had got into the station, being nearly

nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the *Zodiaque*, on board which ship *M. d'Aché* wore a cornette; but observing the *Newcastle* and *Weymouth* did not bear away at the same time he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half a musket shot of the *Zodiaque*, which was about three o'clock: A few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close under the enemy, he made a signal for a closer engagement, which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the French line had drawn up pretty close to the *Zodiaque*, the admiral made the *Cumberland*, *Newcastle*, and *Weymouth*, signals to make sail up, and engage close. Soon after, *M. d'Aché* broke the line, and put before the wind. His second astern, who kept on the *Yarmouth's* quarter most part of the action, then came up a long side, gave his fire, and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after, observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the admiral hauled down the signal for the line, and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to leeward, and at the same time hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form a line a-head, and the *Yarmouth's* masts, yards, sails, and rigging, as well as the *Elizabeth's*, *Tyger's* and *Salisbury's*, being so much damaged as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during the action, who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning, but as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night nor the next morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them, until six in the morning on the first of May, when finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of *Sadrass*, and sent an officer to the chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him, that the *Bien Aime* of 74 guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of *Alemparve*, where the French squadron was at anchor.

The French arrived at *St. David's* road at nine in the morning, the day before the admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. *M. Lally*, on their arrival, went to *Pondicherry* on board the *Compte de Provence*, accompanied by the *Diligent* frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French squadron

after they bore away. The *Bridgewater* and *Triton* being at anchor in *St. David's* road when they arrived, were so surrounded that their captains found there was no possibility of escaping, therefore run their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The admiral had not any certain account of the enemy's loss; but from the reports of the Dutch, and several French officers, they had six hundred men killed in the action, and many wounded. The loss on our part was only 29 men killed, and 89 wounded. The action was about seven leagues W. by N. of *Alemparve*. The admiral observed, that commodore *Stevens*, captain *Latham*, and captain *Somerfer*, who were in the van (and also captain *Kempensfelt*, the commodore's captain) behaved as became gallant officers; and that captain *Harrison's* behaviour, as well as all the other officers and men belonging to the *Yarmouth*, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that had the captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commanding them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that, on his return to *Madras*, he ordered a court martial to assemble, and enquire into their conduct. In consequence of which, captain *Nicholas Vincent* was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the *Yarmouth*; captain *George Legge*, of the *Newcastle*, to be cashiered from his military service; and captain *William Brenton*, of the *Cumberland*, to lose one year's pay as a post captain.

Admiral *Pocock* having repaired the material damages of his ships, put to sea the 10th of May, with an intent to go to fort *St. David's*, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of *Pondicherry* the 30th; and the next morning the French squadron, which had been there ever since the fifth, stood out of the road, and bore away notwithstanding the admiral's endeavours to come up with them. On the sixth of June, upon receiving an account that fort *St. David's* had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to *Madras* to refresh his squadron.

The admiral sailed again on the 1st of July, in quest of the enemy; and on the 27th in the evening, got within three leagues of *Pondicherry* road, where he perceived their squadron at anchor, consisting of three sail of the line, and a frigate. They bore under sail the next morning, and stood to the southward. The admiral made the signal to chase, and endeavour to bring them to action; which, however, he was unable to accomplish till the third of August, when, taking the advantage of the breeze, he got the *Weather-gage*, and on the engagement about one o'clock, *d'Aché* set his fore-sail, and bore away about ten minutes, his squadron following

example, and continuing a running fight, in a very irregular line, till three o'clock. The admiral then made the signal for a general chase, upon which the French cut away their boats, and made all the sail they could: He pursued them till it was dark, when they escaped by out sailing him, and got into Pondicherry road. The admiral anchored with his squadron the same evening off Carrical, a French settlement. (See 335.)

The loss of men in this action, on our part, was only 31 killed, and 116 wounded; among the latter of whom were commodore Stevens and captain Martin. The behaviour of the officers and men in general, on this occasion, was entirely to the admiral's satisfaction.

The French squadron continued in Pondicherry road until the 3d of September, when they sailed for the islands to clean and refit. Two of their ships being in a very bad condition, and the others considerably damaged. By the best accounts of their loss in the last action, it amounted to 540 killed and wounded.

After the surrender of fort St. David, M. Lally marched with 2500 men into the king of Tanjour's country, to try, either by treaty or threats, to procure a sum of money from him; and, upon being refused a lack of rapiers which he had demanded, plundered Nagarc, a trading town on the coast, and then marched to the capital, and besieged it; but, after lying before it several days, and making a breach in the wall of the city, the king of Tanjour's troops, with the assistance of some country troops, and European gunners sent from Trichonopoly made several sallies, and at last obliged M. Lally with all his army to make a very precipitate retreat, leaving his heavy cannon behind him. He arrived at Carrical about the middle of August, and it was said had lost about 100 Europeans before Tanjour. The distressed situation of the general and his army, is manifest by the annexed translation of an intercepted letter from Pondicherry. (See 336.)

The enemy were so much straitened for want of money, that, on the seventh of August, they seized and carried into Pondicherry, a large Dutch ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatam, and to let out of her specie to the amount of eight lack of Rupees.

The company's ship the Pitt arrived at Madras the 14th of September, with colonel Draper on board, and a detachment of a regiment.

M. Lally went with all his troops from Carrical the 23d of September, and reached Pondicherry the 28th, without being in the least molested by the Tanjour troops in his march.

He afterwards cantoned his troops in the Arcot Province, and the fourth of October marched into Arcot without opposition.

On the 12th of December the French army moved from the Mount and Mamalon; ours cannonaded them for about an hour as they crossed Choultry plain, and killed about 40, without any loss on our side, as the French had little artillery, and ill served. They marched in three divisions; one directly towards our people, one towards Egmore and the other down to St. Thomé road. Colonels Lawrence and Draper were afraid that this last might get possession of the island bridge, and therefore retired to the island; and the same morning part came into the garrison, and part took possession of the posts in the Black Town. The same morning the French hoisted their flag at Egmore and St. Thomé. The 13th every thing was quiet, not a gun fired on either side. The 14th in the morning, the enemy marched their whole force to attack the Black town. Our small parties retreated into the garrison, and about an hour after, a grand sally was made, commanded by colonel Draper. The regiment of Lorrain was surprized, and a very hot action ensued. Col. Draper made such a push as would astonish all who do not know him; and if he had been briskly followed by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 officers, 50 men, and four guns more; but they did not do justice to their leader, who received the whole force of two platoons to himself. He had several balls thro' his coat, but was not touched; so had captain Beaver.

M. Lally's brigade of fresh men coming up to the support of the regiment of Lorrain, colonel Draper returned into the garrison. On this occasion, captains Billhook and Hume were killed, captain Pascal and lieutenant Elliot wounded, three or four other officers taken, and about 150 private killed, wounded, or taken. On the side of the enemy, (by M. Lally's own account) M. Rabaut, and another were killed, major Soubinet and five others wounded, two of them mortally; count D'Estaine, in rank a brigadier general, and said to be the best officer among them taken, and 400 private killed or wounded. Deserters make their loss much greater. After this sally little was done by the enemy, till the sixth of January. That day they opened the batteries against the fort, and kept a continual firing of shot and shells till the 26th, and disabled 26 pieces of cannon and three mortars, but had not the effect of destroying the defences. Nevertheless they advanced their trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the Breast of the Glacis, consisting of four pieces of cannon, which they opened on the 31st; but after two or three hours, we were obliged, by the superior fire of the fort, to close their embrasures again. The same thing happened for five days successively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their first grand battery 450 yards distant. By the

account of deserters, their loss of officers and men in their advanced battery was very considerable, and they had several pieces of cannon disabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their fire continually decreased, from 23 pieces of cannon, which they had at one time, to only six pieces; however, they advanced their sap along the sea side, so far as to embrace entirely the N. E. angle of the covered way, from whence their musquetry obliged the besieged to retire. In this situation things remained for several days: The enemy endeavoured to open a passage into the ditch by a mine; but they sprung it so injudiciously (being open to the fire of several of the cannon from the fort) that they could make no advantage of it. Major Caillaud having taken the command of the body of seapoys, and country horse, with a few Europeans, collected from the garrisons of Trichenopoly and Chingleput, commanded before by captain Preston, was in the mean time of great service, by keeping at a few miles distance, and stopping the roads, which obliged the enemy four several times to march large detachments to oppose them, and cost them, on each of these occasions, several men.

On the evening of the 16th of February, his majesty's ship the *Queenborough*, commanded by captain Kempenfelt, and the company's ship *Revenge*, arrived with a detachment of colonel Draper's regiment, consisting of 600 men, under the command of major Monson, and immediately disembarked part of them. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night; but before day light they raised the siege, and marched off. And taking their rout by Ogmote, destroyed the powder-mills. After their departure, were found in the batteries and places adjacent, upwards of 40 pieces of cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our artillery. By the last advices received at Madras of the enemy, they were in the neighbourhood of Arcot, to which place our troops were preparing to follow them with all possible expedition. By an intercepted letter from M. Lally to Mr. Loyrit (a translation of which is annexed) it appears he despaired of succeeding, and was determined to put in flames the houses of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely arrival of the ships. Captain Kempenfelt, in his letter to vice-admiral Pocock, says, the gallant defence made by the garrison, was owing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of colonel Draper and major Breton, together with the prudence, resolution and generosity of Mr. Pigot, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner, that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supplied; and at the same time, all waste prevented: He frequently visited the works every day, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

Vice admiral Pocock, in his letter dated the 22 of March last, in Bombay, gives an account, that colonel Ford, with the Bengal detachment, had obtained a complete victory, near Mussulipatam, over the *marquis de Constant*, whom M. Bussy left with the command of the troops to the northward, and that it was expected he would soon be in possession of that place.

The admiral also mentions, that an expedition, undertaken by the gentlemen of the settlement at Bombay, against the governing powers of Surar, had succeeded, without great loss of men killed and wounded. (See the map foregoing.)

Translation of a Letter intercepted going from Pondicherry to Mussulipatam.

"You desire an account of the taking of fort St David's. A particular detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at present it is too old, and the recital which you must have heard from many different people, would now be irksome.

Shall I mention to you an unfortunate expedition to Tanjore. Bad news is interesting, but painful to the writer. We laid siege to Tanjore, and made a breach, but were obliged to retire for want of provisions and ammunition, leaving behind us nine pieces of cannon, eight of which were 24 pounders. The army has suffered greatly from hunger, thirst, watching, and fatigue. We have lost near 200 men, as well by desertion as by death. This check is very deplorable to us, as well with regard to our reputation as the real loss we suffered. Add to this the departure of our fleet, which sailed yesterday to the islands to refit, having been roughly handled in a second engagement on the 3d of August, in which we lost 350 men.

Poor French, what a situation are we in! what projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly are we disappointed in the hopes we conceived upon taking fort St. David's. I pity our general. He must be extremely embarrassed, notwithstanding his extensive genius, without either money or fleet: his troops very discontented; his reputation declining; and the bad season approaching; which will oblige us to subsist at our own expence, being unable to form any enterprize for procuring us other funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself, but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

They say M. Bussy is coming; let him make haste; let him bring men, and especially money, without which he will only increase our misery. The country being ruined, scarce affords us any provisions. The quantities consumed by the fleet and army, and the desertion of the inhabitants, has greatly raised the price of all kinds of commodities.

I forgot to tell you, that above twenty officers of different corps, have gone on board the fleet, and that if M. Lally had given permission

permission to depart to whoever desired it, the greatest part of them would have embarked, so greatly are those gentlemen disgusted with the service.

Translation of an intercepted Letter from Mr. Lally, to M. de Saurin, dated from the Camp before Madras, the 14th of February, 1759.

"A good blow might be struck here: There is a ship in the road, of 20 guns, laden with all the riches of Madras, which it is said will remain there till the 20th. The expedition is just arrived, but M. Garlin is not a man to attack her: For she has made him run away once before. The Bristol, on the other hand, did but just make her appearance before St. Thomas; and on the vague report of 12 ships coming from Porto Novo, she took fright; and after landing the provisions with which she was laden, she would not stay long enough, even to take on board 12 of her own guns, which she had lent us for the siege.

If I was the judge of the point of honour of the company's officers, I would break him like glass, as well as some others of them.

The Fidelle, or the Harlem, or even the aforesaid Bristol, with her 12 guns restored to her, would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the English ship, if they could manage so as to get to windward of her in the night. Mavgenne and Tremilher are said to be good men; and were they employed only to transport 200 wounded men, that we have here, their service would be of importance.

We remain still in the same position: The breach made these 15 days; all the time within 15 toises of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

I reckon we shall, at our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn some other trade; for this of war requires too much patience.

Of 1500 Cipayes which attended our army, I reckon near 300 are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with sugar, pepper, and other goods; and as for the Cipayes they are all employed for the same purpose from the first day we came here. I am taking my measures from this day, to set fire to the Black-town, and to blow up the powder mill.

You will never imagine, that 50 French deserters, and 100 Swiss, are actually stopping the progress of 2000 men of the king's and company's troops, which are still here encamped, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here, according to his own fancy, of the slaughter that has been made of them; and you will be still more surprised, if I tell you that, were it not for the two combats and four battles we sustained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to speak more properly, which were unskillfully made, we should not

have lost 50 men, from the commencement of the siege to this day.

I have wrote to M. de Larche, that if he persists in not coming here, let who will raise money upon the Paleagere for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling, directly or indirectly, with any thing whatever, that may have relation to your administration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go, and command the Caffres of Madagascar, than remain in this Sodom; which it is impossible but the fire of the English must destroy, sooner or later, even though that from heaven should not.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Signed, LALLY.

P. S. I think it necessary to apprise you, that, as M. de Saurin has refused to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is impowered to accept, by having received from the court a duplicate of my commission, you must of necessity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back, either to Arcotte, or Sadrasse. Send therefore your orders, or come yourselves, to command it; for I shall quit it upon my arrival there.

A List of the English Ships in the 1st engagement.

Cumberland, captain Wm. Brereton, 66 guns, 520 men; Yarmouth, vice-admiral Pocock, 64 guns, 540 men; Elizabeth, commodore Stevens, 64 guns, 495 men; Weymouth, captain Nich. Vincent, 60 guns, 420 men; Tyger, captain Tho. Latham, 60 guns, 400 men; Newcastle, captain George Legge, 50 guns, 350 men; Salisbury, captain John Stuck Somerset, 50 guns, 300 men; Queenborough frigate, Protector storeship.

A List of the French ships in the 1st engagement.

Le Zodiaque, M. D'Ache, 74 guns; Le Bien Aime, M. Bauvet Garboye (repeated signals, and wore a broad pendant at the mizen topmast head) 74 guns; Le Comte de Provence (to leeward of the French line) 74 guns; Le Vengeur, 74 guns; Le St. Louis, 64 guns; Le Duc d'Orleans, 60 guns; Le Duc de Bourgogne, 60 guns; Le Conde, 50 guns; Le Moras, 50 guns; Le Sylphide, 36 guns; Le Diligent (to leeward of the French line) 24 guns.

A List of the English Ships in the 2d engagement.

Yarmouth, vice-admiral Pocock, 66 guns, 540 men; Elizabeth, commodore Stevens, 64 guns, 495 men; Tyger, captain Thomas Latham, 60 guns, 420 men; Weymouth, captain John Stuck Somerset, 60 guns, 420 men; Cumberland, captain Wm. Martin, 56 guns, 520 men; Salisbury, captain Wm. Brereton, 50 guns, 350 men; Newcastle, Hon. Capt. James Colvill, 50 guns, 150 men; Queenborough frigate, Protector storeship.

A List of French Ships in the 2d engagement.

Le Zodiaque, M. D'Ache, Chef d'Escadre, 74 guns, 700 men; Le Comte de Provence, M. de

M. de la Chaise, 74 guns, 650 men; Le St. Louis, M. Joannes, 64 guns, 500 men; Le Vengeur, M. Palliere, 64 guns, 500 men; Le Duc D'Orleans, M. Surville Gadeh, 50 guns, 450 men; Le Duc de Bourgogne, M. Bouvet, junr, 60 guns, 450 men; Le Comte, M. de Bosbau, 50 guns, 350 men; Le Moras, M. Bec de Lievere, 50 guns, 350 men; Le Diligent, to repeat signals.

SATURDAY, 13.
The admirals Hawks and Hardy arrived in Plymouth sound, in his majesty's ships the Ramilies and Union, with the Royal George, Foudroyant, Duke, Mars, Dorsetshire, Essex, Kingston, Montague, Nottingham, and Temple, from the Bay.

His royal highness prince Edward went on shore in the evening, in good health, and set out for Saltram, the seat of John Parker, Esq;

TUESDAY, 16.
From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall. Last Sunday morning arrived lieutenant Percival, commander of the Rodney cutter, with the following letters from major-general Wolfe and vice-admiral Saunders, to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci, in the River St. Lawrence, Sept. 2, 1759.

SIR,
I wish I could upon this occasion, have the honour of transmitting to you a more favourable account of the progress of his majesty's arms; but the obstacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy (though superior to us) as from the natural strength of the country, which the marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that succours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, compleated from the best of the inhabitants of the country, some of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, besides several nations of savages, had taken the field in a very advantageous situation; I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place. I sought however an occasion to attack their army, knowing well, that with these troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a victory might disperse them.

We found them encamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the isle of Orleans; but receiving a message from the admiral, that there was reason to think the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached brigadier Monckton, with four battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the river the 29th at night, and

marched the next day to the point; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post: The advanced parties, upon this occasion, had two or three skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loss on either side.

Col. Carleton marched with a detachment to the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points, and fortify them; because from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lie in the basin of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great dispatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries. The enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men, to attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery has been so great (tho' across the river) that the Upper Town is considerably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely destroyed.

The works, for the security of our hospitals and stores on the isle of Orleans, being finished on the 9th of July, at night, we passed the north channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning captain Danks's company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign. The enemy also suffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the nearest troops.

The ground to the eastward of the falls seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner which might be made useful to us. There is besides a ford below the falls, which may be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes, that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the marquis de Montcalm, upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchment. Reconnoitering the river Montmorenci, I found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The effort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these rencounters we had 40 (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, armed sloops, and two transports with troops on board, passed by the town

out any loss, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the same attention on the enemy's side, and great difficulties on our's, arising from the nature of the ground, and the obstacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared most, was, that if we should land between the town and the river Cape Rouge, the body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town: But perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which, being so near to Quebec, they could increase as they pleased) to play upon the shipping: And, as it must have been many hours before we could attack them (even supposing a favourable night for the boats to pass by the town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous, that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as possible, and to procure some intelligence, I sent a detachment under the command of colonel Carleton, to land at the point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, had retired to that Place, and that probably we should find a magazine of provisions there.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven into the woods: He searched for magazines, but to no purpose, brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss.

After this business, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that brigadier Townshend had, by a superior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself, of attacking the enemy, though posted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of a sufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the least, the admiral had prepared two transports (drawing but little water) which upon occasions could be run aground, to favour a descent. With the help of these vessels, which I understood could be carried by the tide close in shore, I proposed to make myself master of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whose situation appeared to be out of musquet shot of the intrenchment upon the hill: If the enemy supported this detached piece, it would necessarily bring on an engagement, what

we most wished for; and if not, I should have it in my power to examine their situation, so as to be able to determine where we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31st of July in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of brigadier Monckton's brigade from the point of Levi: The two brigades under the brigadiers Townshend and Murray were ordered to be in readiness to pass the ford, when it should be thought necessary. To facilitate the passage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, so that she might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford: This ship was of great use, as her fire was very judiciously directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the vessel which run aground, nearest in, I observed that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loss; and the more, as the two armed ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and musquetry, which I at first conceived they might. But as the enemy seemed in some confusion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were sent to the brigadiers general to be ready with the corps under their command, brigadier Monckton to land, and the brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the ford.

At a proper time of the tide, the signal was made, but in rowing towards the shore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge that runs off a considerable distance. This accident put us into some disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged me to send an officer to stop brigadier Townshend's march, whom I then observed to be in motion. While the seamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of shells and shot, but did no considerable damage. As soon as this disorder could be set a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, some of the officers of the navy went in with me, to find a better place to land: We took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as soon as we had found a fit part of the shore, the troops were ordered to disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the second royal American battalion, got first on shore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies, and to begin the attack, supported by brigadier Monckton's corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist. But whether from the noise and hurry at landing, or from some other cause, the grenadiers, instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran on impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments

ments in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which were to sustain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and brigadier Townshend was still at a considerable distance, tho' upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careless of their persons) had been solely intent upon their duty. I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind brigadier Monckton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this second delay, it was near night, a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make; so that I thought it most advisable not to persevere in so difficult an attack, lest (in case of a repulse) the retreat of brigadier Townshend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where brigadiers Townshend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if those accidents I have spoken of, had not happened, we should have penetrated there, whilst our left and center (more remote from our artillery) must have bore all the violence of their musquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off, and to scalp the dead, as their custom is.

The place where the attack was intended, has these advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into Use. The greatest part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once. And the retreat (in case of a repulse) was secure, at least for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of these advantages can any where else be found. The enemy were indeed posted upon a commanding eminence. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by several gullies. The hill to be ascended, very steep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly have been great, and their's inconsiderable, from the shelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river St. Charles still remained to be passed, before the town was invested. All these circumstances I considered; but the desire to act in conformity to the king's intentions, induced me to make this trial, persuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

The enemy have been fortifying ever since with care, so as to make a second attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this check, I sent brigadier Murray above the town with 200 men, directing him to assist Rear-Admiral Holmes in the destruction of the French ships, (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with general Amherst. The brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to use all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north shore, without success; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, clothing, arms, and baggage, of their army.

Finding that their ships were not to be got at, and little prospect of bringing the enemy to a battle, he reported his situation to me, and I ordered him to join the army.

The prisoners he took informed him of the surrender of the fort of Niagara; and we discovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, and were retired to the Isle Aux Noix; and that general Amherst was making preparations to pass Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's corps, which consists of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to 3000 men.

The admiral's dispatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days sooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the general officers to confer together for the public utility. They are all of opinion, that (as more ships and provisions have now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men, (which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence) to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action. I have acquiesced in their proposal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few passages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be silenced by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral

1759.

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

561

would readily join in this, or in any other measure, for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprise. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted, only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, Sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

Table of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Major-general Amherst's Surgeon's mate, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed. Major Irving, capt. Loftis, lieut. Ruthersford, lieut. and adjutant Munks, lieut. Leslie, ens. Worth, ens. Barker, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Buxx, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, killed. Capt. Mitchell, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, wounded, 15 rank and file, missing.

Lieutenant-general Oway, 1 captain Fletcher, lieut. Hamilton, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, killed. Capt. Ince, lieut. Gore, lieut. Blakeney, lieut. Field, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded, 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Major-general Kennedy's 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Maitland, lieut. Clements, 17 rank and file, wounded, 2 rank and file, missing.

Lieutenant-general Innes, 1 lieut. Mathison, 2 sergeants, 24 rank and file, killed. Capt. Smelt, lieut. Robinson, lieut. Mountain, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 44

October, 1759.

rank and file, wounded, 1 rank and file, missing.

Colonel Webb's. Lieut. Percival, 13 rank and file, killed. Col. Burton, capt. Edmiston, lieut. and adjutant Hathorn, lieut. and quartermaster Webb, 2 sergeants, 45 rank and file, wounded, 2 rank and file, missing.

Colonel Anstruther's. 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Leland, lieut. Hayes, lieut. and quartermaster Grant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier-general Monckton's. Captain Ochterlony, lieut. Kennedy, lieut. de Witt, ens. Johnson, 17 rank and file, killed. Capt. lieut. Brigstock, lieut. Escuyer, lieut. Grandier, lieut. Archibold, lieut. Howarth, ens. Peyton, 4 sergeants, 89 rank and file, wounded, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

Brigadier-general Laurence's. 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed. Major Prevost, 3 sergeants, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Frazer's. 18 rank and file, killed. Col. Frazer, capt. M'Pherson, capt. Simon Frazer, lieut. Cameron, lieut. M'Donald, lieut. H. M'Donald, 1 drummer, 85 rank and file, wounded, 2 rank and file, missing.

Grenadiers of Loudbourg. 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Hamilton, lieut. Collingwood, lieut. Bradstreet, lieut. Jones, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file, wounded.

Capt. Bell, aid de camp to the commander in chief, wounded.

Capt. Williamson, capt. Green, engineers, wounded.

Rangers. Capt. lieut. Armstrong, lieut. Meech, 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, killed. Capt. Danks, lieut. Stephens, 4 sergeants, 24 rank and file, wounded, 1 rank and file, missing.

Artillery. 4 rank and file, wounded.

Marines. 8 rank and file, killed. 2 rank and file, wounded.

Killed. Wounded. Missing.

Officers	11	46	8
Sergeants	9	26	0
Drummers	0	7	0
Rank and file	162	572	17

Total 182 650 25

Sterling-Castle, off Point Levi, in the river St.

Laurence, 5th September, 1759.

SIR,

In my letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scatar, standing for the river St. Laurence. On the 26th, I had got up, with the first division of the fleet and transports, as far as the middle of the Isle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the troops, which I did the next morning. The same day the second and third divisions came up, and the troops from them were landed likewise.

I got thus far without any loss or accident whatever; but directly after landing the troops, a very hard gale of wind came on,

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by which many anchors and small boats were lost, and much damage received among the transports by their driving on board each other. The ships that lost most anchors I supplied from the men of war, as far as I was able, and, in all other respects, gave them the best assistance in my power.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy sent down from Quebec seven fireships; and tho' our ships and transports were so numerous, and necessarily spread so great a part of the channel we towed them all clear and a-ground, without receiving the least damage from them. The next night general Monckton crossed the river, and landed with his brigade on the south shore, and took post at Point Levi; and general Wolfe took his on the westernmost point of the Isle of Orleans.

On the 1st of July I moved up between the points of Orleans and Levi; and, it being resolved to land on the north shore, below the falls of Montmorenci, I placed, on the 8th instant, his majesty's sloop the Porcupine, and the Boscawen armed vessel, in the channel between Orleans and the north shore, to cover that landing, which took place that night.

On the 17th, I ordered capt. Rous of the Sutherland, to proceed, with the first fair wind and night-tide, above the town of Quebec, and to take with him his majesty's ships Diana and Squirrel, with two armed sloops, and two catboats armed and loaded with provisions. On the 18th at night they all got up, except the Diana, and gave general Wolfe an opportunity of reconnoitring above the town; those ships having carried some troops with them for that purpose. The Diana ran ashore upon the rocks off point Levi, and received so much damage, that I have sent her to Boston with 27 sail of American transports (those which received most damage in the gale of the 27th of June) where they are to be discharged; and the Diana, having repaired her damage, is to proceed to England, taking with her the mail ships, and what trade may be ready to accompany her.

On the 23th at midnight, the enemy sent down a raft of fire stages, of near 100 radeaux, which succeeded no better than the fire-ships.

On the 31st, general Wolfe determined to land a number of troops above the falls of Montmorenci, in order to attack the enemy's lines; to cover which, I placed the Centurion in the channel, between the Isle of Orleans and the falls, and ran on shore, at high water, two catboats which I had armed for that purpose, against two small batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land. About six in the evening they landed, but the general not thinking it proper to persevere in the attack, soon after part of them reembarked, and the rest crossed the falls with general Wolfe; upon which, to prevent the two catboats from falling into the enemy's hands,

(they being then dry on shore) I gave orders to take the men out, and let them out, which was accordingly done.

On the 5th of August in the night, I sent twenty flat-bottomed boats up the river, to the Sutherland, to embark the troops, with brigadier general Murray from a post we had taken on the south shore. I sent admiral Holmes up to the Sutherland to act in concert with him, and gave him all the assistance the ships and boats could afford. At the same time I directed admiral Holmes to use his best endeavours to prevent the enemy's ships from coming to town; and to that purpose I ordered the Lowestoffe, and Hunter sloop, with two armed sloops and two catboats, with provisions to pass Quebec, and join the Sutherland, but the wind holding westerly, it was not till the 17th of August before they got up, which was the fourth attempt they had made to gain their passage.

On the 25th at night, admiral Holmes and general Murray, with part of the troops, returned; they had met with, and destroyed a magazine of the enemy containing some gunpowder, and other things; and admiral Holmes had been ten or twelve leagues above the town, but found it impracticable at that time to get further on.

General Wolfe having resolved to take the camp at Montmorenci, and go on to the town, in hopes of getting between the enemy and their provisions (supposed to be in the ships there) and by that means force them to an action, I sent up, on the 26th at night, the Seahorse and two armed sloops, with two catboats laden with provisions, to join the rest above Quebec; and having taken all the artillery from the camp of Montmorenci, on the 30th instant in the forenoon the troops embarked from thence, and landed at point Levi. The 4th at night I sent all the flat-bottomed boats up, and that night a part of the troops will march up the south shore, above the town, to be embarked in the ships and vessels there; and to-morrow night the rest will follow. Admiral Holmes is also gone up again to assist in their future operations, and to assist with the assistance of the troops, it is practicable to get at the enemy's ships.

As general Wolfe writes by this opportunity, he will give you an account of the operation, and his thoughts what further may be done for his majesty's service. The enemy appear numerous, seem to be strongly posted; but what event be what it will, we shall remain as long as the season of the year will permit, in order to prevent their sending troops from hence against general Amherst, and I shall leave cruisers at the mouth of the river to cut off any supplies that may be sent them, with strict orders to keep station as long as possible. The town of Quebec is not habitable, being almost entirely burnt and destroyed.

I enclose you the present disposition of the troops under my command: Twenty of the gunnellers that sailed from England with the ship, are arrived here, one unloaded at Newburgh, having received damage in her passage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No ships of the enemy have come this way, that I have had any intelligence of, since my arrival in the river, except one, laden with flour and brandy, which was taken by capt. Drake of the ship.

Before admiral Durell got into the river, three frigates and seventeen sail, with provisions, stores, and a few recruits, got up, and are those we are so anxious, if possible, to destroy.

Yesterday I received a letter from general Mifflin (to whom I have had no opportunity of writing since I have been in the river), dated, camp at Crown point, August 17th, wherein he only desires, I would carry to England six hundred and seven hundred taken at the surrender of Niagara. I should have wrote to you sooner from this place, but while my dispatches were preparing, general Wolfe was taken very ill; he has been better since, but is greatly out of order.

I shall very soon send home the great news, and have the honour to be, with the kindest respects,

S I R, your most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
CHARLES SAUNDERS.

WEDNESDAY, 17.
The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
Whitehall. Last night colonel John Hale, captain James Douglas, late commander of his majesty's ship the Alcide, arrived at Quebec, with the following letters to Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. General Monckton to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at St. Lawrence, Camp on Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

S I R,
I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 13th instant his majesty's troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec, general Wolfe, exerting himself on the front of our line, received a wound pretty near the heart, of which he died soon after, and I myself the great misfortune of receiving in my right breast by a ball, that went out under the bladebone of my shoulder, as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore, desired general Townshend who commands the troops before the town (and of which I am in hopes he will be in possession) to acquaint you with

the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.
R^{OB}. MONCKTON.

P. S. His majesty's troops, behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

As the surgeons tell me that there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes that I shall be soon able to join the army before the town.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec, Sept. 10, 1759.

S I R,
I have the honour to acquaint you with the success of his majesty's arms, on the 13th instant. In an action with the French, on the heights to the westward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the posts at Point Levi, and l'Isle d'Orleans being secured, the general marched, with the remainder of the forces from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports, which had passed the town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up by admiral Holmes, in order to amuse the enemy now posted along the north shore; but the transports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the general thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the south shore, where they were refreshed, and reembarked upon the 11th at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by colonel Howe, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lascelles, and Anstruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers, the whole being under the command of brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed boats, and after some movement of the ships, made by admiral Holmes to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break; the rapidity of the tide of ebb carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry to scramble up a woody precipice, in order to secure the landing the troops by dislodging a captain's post, which defended a small intrenched path the troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the light infantry gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the captain's post; by which the troops, with a very little loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anstruther's battalion to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the general, who now saw the French

French army crossing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his line, having his right covered by the Louisbourg grenadiers; on the right of these again he afterwards brought Osgood's to the left of the grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Lascelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the right of this body was commanded by brigadier Monckton, and the left by brigadier Murray; his rear and left were protected by colonel Howe's light infantry, who was returned from the four gun battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his force from the Beauport side, and advancing, showed his intention to flank our left, where I was immediately ordered with general Amherst's battalion, which I formed in position. My numbers were soon after increased by the arrival of two battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the general, as a reserve, in eight subdivisions, with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front with 500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare say had placed most of their best marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greatest patience and good order, reserving their fire for the main body now advancing. This fire of the enemy was, however, checked by our posts in our front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was composed of half of the troops of the colony, the battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the remainder of the Canadians and Indians. Their center was a column, and formed by the battalions of Beane and Guenne. Their left was composed of the remainder of the troops of the colony, and the battalion of royal Rouillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which being admirably well served, galled their column exceedingly. My attention to the left, will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in the center, much less to the right; but it is most certain, that the enemy formed in good order, and that their attack was very brisk and animated on that side. Our troops reserved their fire, till within forty yards, which was so well continued, that the enemy every where gave way. It was then our general fell, at the head of Bragg's, and the Louisbourg grenadiers advancing with their bayonets; about the same time brigadier-general Monckton received his wound at the head of Lascelles's. In the front of the opposite battalions fell also M. Montcalm; and his second in command is since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack. Part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand,

It was at this moment that each corps seemed in a manner to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Lascelles's, pushed on with their bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the troops under his command briskly, completed the rout on this side, when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took to their broad swords, and drove part into the town, part to the works at their bridge on the river St. Charles. The action on our left and rear was so severe. The houses into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by colonel Howe, who was in position with two companies behind a wall, copse, and frequently falling upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, against the front of which body I advanced platoons of Amherst's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their first intention. Before this, one of the royal American battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our base, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which brigadier Murray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this disposition, and to keep the enemy's right, and a body of the savages, which waited still more toward our rear, opposite the posts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear. This was the situation of things, when I was told, in the action, that I commanded. I immediately repaired to the center, and finding the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Bougainville, with his corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 Men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery and two battalions towards him, upon which he retired. You will not flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day, by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz. woods and swamps. We took a great number of French officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars. I have been employed, from the day of action to that of capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond insult, in making a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off their communication with their country. The 17th, at noon, before we had any battery erected, we could have any for ten or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation, which I sent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty.

The Admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships, as intending to attack the town. The French officer returned at night with terms of capitulation, which, with the admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the morning, the 18th instant. The terms were granted with, I flatter myself, be approved of by his majesty, considering the enemy assembling in our rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold seasons, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; it had made our road so bad, we could not bring up a gun for some time; add to this, the advantage of entering the town, with the walls in a defensible state, and the being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprise. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them the terms I have the honour to transmit to you. The inhabitants of the country come into us fast, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determines their situation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a list of the artillery and stores in the town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of the victory. By deserters we learn that the enemy are reassembling what troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say he has brought two battalions with him; and so, this blow has already assisted general Amherst. By other deserters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 Men, and provisions, was on his march to join himself into the town the 18th. The very morning it capitulated, on which day we had not completed the investiture of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the admirals, and the naval service, if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence which has prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties which the nature of this country, in particular, presents to military operations of a great extent, and which so army can itself solely supply; the immense labour in artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by the seamen, even in the heat of action; it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge for that time, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

The capitulation demanded as under, has been granted by his excellency general Townshend, brigadier of his Britannick majesty's forces in America, in the manner, and on the conditions hereafter expressed.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramsay, Commander for his Most Christian Majesty in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, from his Excellency the General commanding his Britannick Majesty's forces.

Article I. M. de Ramsay demands the honour of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.

The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage drum beating lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.

Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges. — Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having born arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia. — Granted.

Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants, shall not be touched. — Granted.

Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick majesties. — Granted.

Article VI. That the exercise of the catholic and Roman Religion shall be preserved, and that safe guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties. — The free exercise of the Roman Religion. Safe guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office wherever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannick and Most Christian majesties.

Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up bona fide, and an inventory taken thereof. — Granted.

Article

Article VIII. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759.—*Granted.*

Article IX. That, before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their general will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safe-guards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.—*Granted.*

Article X. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the *marquis de Vaudreuil*, governor-general, of the reduction of the town; and also that this general shall be allowed to write to the French ministry, to inform them thereof.—*Granted.*

Article XI. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenour, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of reprisals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation.—*Granted.*

The present treaty has been made and settled between us; and duplicates signed at the camp before Quebec, the 13th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSEND,
DE RAUSAY,

Return of the killed, wounded and missing at the Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

General and staff officers, major generals: James Wolfe, killed; Brigadier general Monckton, wounded; Colonel Carleton, quarter-master general, wounded; Captain Spital, major of brigade, wounded; Captain Smyth, aid-de-camp, wounded; Major Barré, adjutant general, wounded.

Major general Jeffery Amherst's Lieutenants, John Maxwell, sen. John Maxwell jun. William Skeen, Robert Ross, wounded; 2 rank and file killed; 5 serjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant General Philip Bragg's Captains, Ralph Corry, Adolomb Milbank, Thomas Spann, wounded; Lieutenants, William Cooper, killed; William Evans, Buxton, wounded; Ensign, William Henry Fairfax, wounded; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file killed; 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant general Charles Otway's Captains, John Maunsell, Luke Oudiner, wounded; Lieutenants, William Mason, killed; Charles Gore, Richard Allen, Gabriel Maturin, James Cockburn, wounded; 6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

Major general James Kennedy's Ensigns, Jones, wounded; 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant general Beregrine, (Lafayette's)

Captain, Gardner, wounded. Lieutenants, Seymour, killed; Peach, Cowhite, Ewer, Henning, wounded; Ensigns, Dumbop, Faunce, wounded; 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 16 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Daniel Webb's. 3 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Robert Anstruther's. Captains, Nettall, Bird, wounded. Lieutenants, Kemptie, Grant, wounded; Ensigns, Tottenham, killed; Dainty wounded; 8 rank and file, killed; 4 serjeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier general Robert Monckton's. Captain, Samuel Holland, wounded; Lieutenants, James Calder, James Jeffery, Alexander Shaw, wounded; Ensigns, Charles Cameron, William Snow Steel, wounded; 5 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Colonel Charles Lawrence's. 2 rank and file wounded.

Col. Simon Fraser's. Captains, Ross, killed; John M'Donnell, Simon Fraser, wounded; Lieutenant Rory M'Neil, Alexander M'Donnell, killed; Ronald M'Donnell, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglass, Alexander Fraser, sen. wounded; Ensigns, James M'Kenzie, Alexander Gregorson, Malcomb Frazer, senior, wounded; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 7 serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Louisbourg Grenadiers. Captain, Coffman, wounded; Lieutenants, Jones, killed; Pinhome, Nevin, wounded; 3 rank and file, killed; 47 rank and file, wounded.

Total killed: 1 general, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 45 rank and file. Wounded: 1 brigadier general, 4 staff officers, 12 captains, 26 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 25 serjeants, 4 drummers, 506 rank and file. Missing: 3 rank and file.

Royal train of artillery. Lieut. Benzell, engineer, wounded; 1 gunner, killed; 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 5 matrosses, wounded.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, Brigadier.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Ammunition, and Arms, Seized and in the City of Quebec upon its surrender to his Majesty's troops the 18th of September, 1759, viz.

Brass ordnance, six pounders 2, four ditto 3, two ditto 2.—New ordnance, thirty-six pounders 10, twenty-four ditto 45, eighteen ditto 12, twelve ditto 13, eight ditto 43, six ditto 66, four ditto 30, three ditto 7, two ditto 3.—Brass mortars, thirteen inches 1.—Ditto howitzers eight inches 3.—Iron mortars, thirteen inches 9, ten ditto 1, eight ditto 3, seven ditto 2.—Brass petards 2.—Shells, thirteen inches 770, Ten ditto 150, eight ditto 90, six ditto 60, with a considerable quantity of powder, Ball, small arms.

and intrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot at present be ascertained.

W. Saltonstall, commissary artillery, as Account given on the 18th of September, 1759, of the Artillery and Stores found between the River St. Charles and Beauport.

Redoubt on the head of the bridge three guns, Royal battery four ditto, La Roussette battery three ditto, St. Charles battery three ditto, balls and grape no number taken.— Le Piere battery, two guns, some tools and four cannon, Bomb battery, one mortar and two shells, Parens battery three guns, La Chaille battery three guns, balls, and grape, Floating batteries twelve guns, and balls, Beauport battery four guns and grape.— Thirty-seven guns one mortar.

George Townshend, brigadier.

The French Line.

Right, La Colonie 350, La Sarre 340 one 12 pounder iron, Languedoc 320.—Column, Beane 100, La Guienne 100.—Left, Royal Ruffillon 210, one 12 pounder intended to be here, but not placed, La Colonie 300.—Militia in the bushes, and along the face of the bank 1500.

Principal Officers.

Marquis de Montcalm dead, brigadier. Sennezequa dead, M. Beau Chamel, major de la Sarre.

Monsieur Bougainville's Command.

companies of grenadiers, 150. Canadian volunteers, 220. cavalry, militia 870, the whole being 1500.

List of French Officers Prisoners.

M. de Jaurdenau, chev. de St. Louis, captain of De Beane regiment, M. De Montclair, captain of de Languedoc regiment, M. de Vours, captain of La Sarre's regiment, M. de Tozon, lieutenant of Guienne regiment, M. de Gastes, lieutenant of Languedoc regiment, M. Lambony, lieutenant of La Sarre's regiment, prisoners 144. 204.

Marines.

M. de la Combiere, chev. de St. Louis, captain, M. Montaville, lieutenant, M. de Carville, Cadet, M. Darling, chev. de St. Louis, captain of Guienne regiment, M. Chamberlain, captain of Guienne regiment, M. Dargues, captain of Guienne regiment, M. de Graye, captain of Guienne regiment, M. St. Heindric, captain of Rouille regiment, 200. hundred and eighty men soldiers.

N. B. The above are all on board ships.

The battery of four pieces of cannon, 12 pounders, was destroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the 18th.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Saunders to the Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Sept. 20, 1759.

Sir,

I have the greatest pleasure in acquaint-

ing you, that the town and citadel of Quebec

was surrendered on the 18th instant, and I in-

close you a copy of the articles of capitulation. The army took possession of the gates on the land side the same evening, and sent safe guards into the town to preserve order, and to prevent any thing being destroyed; and captain Palliser, with a body of seamen, landed in the lower town, and did the same. The next day our army marched in, and near a thousand French officers, soldiers, and seamen, were embarked on board some English vessels, who shall soon proceed for France, agreeable to the capitulation.

I had the honour to write to you the 23d inst. by the Rodney cutter. The troops, mentioned in that letter, embarked on board the ships, and vessels above the town, in the night of the 26th inst. and at four in the morning of the 27th began to land on the north shore, about a mile and a half above the town. General Montcalm, with his whole army, left their camps at Beauport, and marched to meet him a little before ten both armies were formed, and the enemy began the attack. Our troops received their fire, and reserved their own, advancing till they were so near as to run in upon them, and push them with their bayonets; by which, in a very little time, the French gave way, and fled to the town in the utmost disorder, and with great loss; for our troops pursued them quite to the walls, and killed many of them upon the glacis, and in the ditch; and if the town had been further off, the whole French army must have been destroyed. About 250 French prisoners were taken that day, among whom are ten captains, and six subaltern officers, all of whom will go in the great ships to England.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that general Wolfe was killed in the action; and general Monckton shot through the body; but he is now supposed to be out of danger. General Montcalm, and the three next French officers in command, were killed; but I must refer you to general Townshend (who writes by this opportunity) for the particulars of this action, the state of the garrison, and the measures he is taking for keeping possession of it. I am now beginning to send on shore the stores they will want, and provisions for five thousand men; of which I can furnish them with a sufficient quantity.

The night of their landing, admiral Holmes, with the ships and troop, was about three leagues above the intended landing place: General Wolfe, with about half his troops, set off in boats, and dropped down with the tide, and were by that means, less liable to be discovered by the French centinels posted along the coast. The ships followed them about three quarters of an hour afterwards, and got to the landing place just in the time that had been concerted to cover their landing; and considering the darkness of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and very properly and successfully

successfully conducted. When general Wolfe, and the troops with him, had landed, the difficulty of gaining the top of the hill is scarce credible: It was very steep in its ascent, and high, and had no path where two could go a-breast; but they were obliged to pull themselves up by the stumps and boughs of trees, that covered the declivity.

Immediately after our victory over their troops, I sent up all the boats in the fleet with artillery and ammunition; and on the 17th went up with the men of war, in a disposition to attack the lower town, as soon as general Townshend should be ready to attack the upper; but in the evening they sent out to the camp, and offered terms of capitulation.

I have the farther pleasure of acquainting you, that, during this tedious campaign, there has continued a perfect good understanding between the army and navy. I have received great assistance from admirals Durell and Holmes, and from all the captains; indeed every body has exerted themselves in the execution of their duty: even the transports have willingly assisted me with boats and people on the landing the troops, and many other services. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

[See a plan of Quebec, and an account of that city, at p. 200, also an accurate map of the river St. Laurence, &c. at p. 464.]

[The late brave general Wolfe was about 35 years of age, an ornament to the army, the parent of a soldier, and quite the humane and humble man, which fitly qualified him for the great post in which he died, doing immortal service and honour to his king and country, and immortalising his name. He was born at York, his mother being sister to Mrs. Thompson, late member for that city. He commenced his military life in the year 1740, and was going with his father in the same year in the expedition against Carthage, under general Wentworth, but being taken ill, was sent ashore at Plymouth.]

The following anecdote is related concerning the death of the brave general Wolfe. That he first received a shot a little above his wrist, and immediately took out his handkerchief, wrapped it about his arm, and continued the action. He then received another shot in his belly; after which he also continued the fight; but receiving another shot near the breast, he fell backwards; and having enquired some time after, if the French were repulsed, and being assured they were; declared, that he then died satisfied.]

On the Death of General WOLFE at QUEBEC.

The virtuous *Thou*, and the mighty *Swedenborg*, [bled] For freedom fought, and conquer'd as they, England shall claim her WOLFE, and mourn his fate, In life as virtuous, and in death as great,

To the highest military merit undoubtedly belongs the highest applause. But setting aside the froth of panegyric—Who formed the 10th regiment of foot; exemplary in the field of Minden, only by practising what was familiar to them?—Who, at Rochfort, offer'd to make a good landing? Not asking how many were the French, but, Where are they?—Who, second then in command, was second to none in those laborious dangers which reduced Louisbourg?—Who wrote, like Cæsar, from before Quebec?—Who, like Epaminondas, died in victory?—Who never gave his country cause of complaint, except by his death?—Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant legacy?—Proclaim—'Twas WOLFE.

Abridgment of the Placart published by his Excellency General James Wolfe, Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannick Majesty, on his Arrival in the River St. Laurence, 1759.

"The king, justly exasperated against the French, has set on foot a considerable armament by land and sea, to bring down the haughtiness of that crown. His aim is to destroy the most considerable settlements of the French in North America. It is not against the industrious peasants, their wives and children, nor against the ministers of religion, that he designs making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel exposes them, and promises them his protection, offers to maintain them in their possessions, and permits them to follow the worship of their religion; provided that they do not take any part in the difference between the two crowns, directly or indirectly. The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their situation: The English are masters of the river, and blocking up the passage to all succours from Europe. They have besides a powerful army on the continent, under the command of general Amherst. The resolution the Canadians ought to take, is by no means doubtful: The utmost exertion of their valour will be entirely useless, and will only serve to deprive them of the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French against the subjects of Great-Britain in America, would excuse the most severe reprisals; but Englishmen are too generous to follow so barbarous examples. They offer to the Canadians the sweets of peace amidst the horrors of war: It is left to their own selves to determine their fate by their conduct. If their presumption, and a wrong placed, as well as fruitless courage, should make them take the most dangerous path, they will only have their own selves to blame, when they shall groan under the weight of that misery to which they will expose themselves. General Wolfe flatters himself, that the whole world will do him justice, if the inhabitants of Canada follow him, by their refusal, to have recourse

jeſty has been pleaſed to admit into your council, or to intruſt with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

There will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your majeſty's ſacred perſon, and royal family, againſt the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly truſt, that almighty god will bleſs your majeſty's ſalutary intentions with a continuance of ſucceſs, and thereby, in time, lead us to a ſafe and honourable peace.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODOES.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious answer.

"I receive, with particular ſatisfaction, this moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs, as an additional mark of your affection to my perſon, and of your ſignal zeal for the honour of my government, in this juſt and neceſſary war. Our ſucceſſes are, under the bleſſing of god, the natural and happy fruit of union amongſt my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an entire confidence in this truly national ſpirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies and navigation of my faithful ſubjects."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

TUESDAY, 23.

By proclamation, Thursday the 29th of November is appointed for a general thankſgiving, for the late ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms.

FRIDAY, 26.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when John Ayliffe, Eſq; for forgery; James and William Piddington, for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death. 22 were ſentenced to be transported for ſeven years, 2 to be branded, and 4 to be whipped.

SATURDAY, 27.

Two houſes were conſumed by fire near Exeter Exchange, in the Strand.

MONDAY, 29.

At the ſeſſions of admiralty at the Old-Bailey, William Laurence, Samuel Dring and Hendrick Muller, were capitally convicted, for robbing a Dutch ſhip, on the high ſea. (Some account of the trials at this ſeſſions, in our next.)

Fifty convicts were ſhipp'd for transportation to America, at the end of this month.

The encouragement to ſeamen and able bodied landmen is continued to Nov. 9.

The company of ſhiptomongers have given 500l. and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's 100l. to the Guildhall ſubſcription. The number of men that have been inliſted therewith, now amounts to 825, and the committee yeſterday enlarged the time, which will expire on the 16th inſtant, to the 16th of November. (See p. 504.)

The number of French priſoners in this

kingdom, is now computed to be 23,500, officers included.

The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in the Public Advertiser.

"To be ſold, a fine grey mare, full 15 hands, gone after the hounds many times, riſing fix years and no more, moves as well as moſt creatures upon earth, as good a road mare as any in ten counties and ten ſcore, trots at a confounded pace, is from the country, and her owner will ſell her for nine guineas; if ſome folks had her ſhe would fetch near three times the money. I have no acquaintance, and money I want; and a ſervice in a ſhop to carry parcels, or to be in a gentleman's ſervice. My father gave me the mare to get rid of me, and to try my fortune in London, and am juſt come from Shropſhire, and I can be recommended, as I ſuppoſe no body takes ſervants without, and can have a voucher for my mare. Enquire for me at the Talbot inn, near the new church in the Strand."

Four perſons belonging to two ſhips at Briſtol, having broke quarantine, and made their eſcape, whiſt the ſaid ſhips were under quarantine in the port of Briſtol; his majeſty has been pleaſed to order, with the advice of his privy-council, that 100l. be paid for diſcovering and apprehending either of them.

Dublin, Oct. 6. On Tueſday a large ſea-monſter, 30 feet long, and better than 12 feet in circumference, weighing upwards of 20 hundred weight, was taken by a fiſherman, off the pier of Dunlary.

Caſhell, Sept. 11. Yeſterday a dreadful fire broke out here from a ſmith's forge which entirely conſumed ten houſes; and were it not for timely aſſiſtance, the greater part of the town would have been reduced to aſhes, as there is no water near us.

St. Chriſtopher's, Aug. 15. His majeſty's ſhip *Creſcent*, Thomas Collingwood, Eſq; commander, brought into the road of Baiterre on Sunday laſt, the *Berkley*, a French man of war of 20 guns, lately commanded by Jean Galline.

The *Creſcent* attacked the *Amethyle*, French frigate of 32 guns, as well as the above-mentioned of 20; but the ſervice being to windward of him, he could not bring her to a cloſe engagement, and the *Creſcent's* ſtanding and running rigging, ſome of her maſts, being much damaged, captain Collingwood was obliged to reſt them, during which time the *Amethyle* made off; and as he found it fruitleſs to follow her longer, he ſtood for the *Berkley* again, and after a ſhort engagement, took her.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16. By a letter from Niagara, of the 21ſt ult. we learn, that the aſſiduity and influence of Sir William Johnson, there were upwards of 1100 Indians convened there, who, by their behaviour, have juſtly gained the eſteem of the whole army; that Sir William

Informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an island, about 20 miles from the fort, sent a number of Indians to search for them, who found to the value of 8000*l*. and were in hopes of finding more: And that a French vessel, entirely laden with beaver, had foundered on the lake, when her crew, consisting of 41 men, were all lost.

The French have 90 privateers belonging to Martinico; and the West India trade has suffered more since the taking of Guadalupe, than it has done during the whole war: They have taken 200 sail of vessels, which amount to upwards of 600,000*l*.

The *Nostra Signora*, from Bahia, is arrived at Lisbon in 104 days. She is an advice-boat, and has brought an account of the arrival of the *Tavistock*, *Jenkins*, *Prince Henry*, *Bell*, *Osterly*, *Vincent*, and the *Hawke*, *Drake*, all from China, at the *Brasils*, after having had an engagement with two French frigates off the island of *St. Helena*. [A convoy is appointed to bring them home.]

Accidents by Sea. The *Betty* late *Coward*, from Africa, broke to pieces off the Isle of Man, and 20 souls perished.—The *Francis* and *Susanna*, *Poppleton*, for Jamaica, after beating off four French privateer sloops, was blown up in an engagement with a fifth, and 20 souls perished. In the late stormy weather much damage was done at sea and on our coasts.

The *Elizabeth*, *Markham*, in her passage to Jamaica, engaged a French privateer, called the *French Revenge*, of 16 six pounders, 20 twivels and 180 men, for four hours, and bravely beat her off; tho' she had only eight four pounders in the steerage and forecabin, with two small *Renn* chase guns, and was manned with but 14 men and boys.—The *Friendship* brig, off *Pool*, *Best*, was taken on the 2d. inst. by the *Vermilion*, privateer of *Marseilles*, who took all the hands out but the mate and a boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board. The mate and boy undauntedly mastered the Frenchmen, and brought the vessel safe into *Pool* on the 18th. This brave fellow's name is *Richard Wood*.

The following are the 12 new cardinals, *Lewis Guastieri* of *Orvietto*, nuncio in France.—*Philip Acciaruoli*, born at Rome, nuncio in Portugal.—*Girolamo Spinola*, nuncio in Spain.—*Ignatius Crivelli*, a Milanese, nuncio at Vienna.—*Lewis Merlini* of *Forli*, president of Urbino.—*John Constantinus Caraccio* of *Santo Buono*, a Neapolitan, auditor of the chamber.—*Nicolas Verelli*, a Neapolitan, treasurer.—*Mark-Antony Ebra Odiscalchi*, a Milanese, master of the chamber.—*Santo Veronese*, a Venetian, bishop of Padua.—*Piet. Girolamo* of *Jessy*, secretary of the regular bishops.—*Joseph Alexander Furietti* of *Beniamos*, secretary of the council.—*Nicolas Antonelli* of *Smagaglia*, secretary of the propaganda.—*Peter-Paul Conti* of *Came-*

rino, secretary of the good government.—*Lewis Valenti* of *Trevi*, assistant of the holy office.—*Francis-Maria* of *Rossi*, vicegerent.—*Joseph-Maria Castelli*, a Milanese, commander of the order of the holy ghost.—*Friar Joseph Augustin Oni*, a Florentin, of the order of *St. Dominic*, master of the sacred palace.—*Francis Bussi*, a Roman, dean of the rota.—*Gaetan Fantucci Ferrarese*, born at *Ravenna*, auditor of the rota.—*Andrew Corsici*, a Roman, vicar of *St. John de Latran*.—*Friar Laurence Gangarelli* of *Urbino*, a conventual minor, consulter of the holy office.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. **R**IGHT Hon. the Earl of Northampton, was married to Lady Anne Somerset, sister of the duke of Beaufort.

28. John Batchelor, Esq; to Miss Elwin.

30. Mr. Baron Mounteney, of the Exchequer, in Ireland, to the countess dowager of Mount-Alexander.

October 3. James Lee, of Highgate, Esq; to Miss Bond.

5. Thomas Morgan, of Shrewsbury, Esq; to Miss Hare.

6. Sir William Stanhope, Knt. of the Bath, to Miss Delaval.

7. John Martin, of Kidderminster, Esq; to Miss Knot.

William John Andrews, Esq; to Miss Roberts.

8. Edward Younge, Esq; to Mrs. Thomas, of Salisbury.

9. Alderman Scott, to Miss Styart.

15. Dr. Warren of Sackville-street, to Miss Shaw, daughter of Dr. Shaw.

16. Governor Drake, to Miss Baker, of Farringdon, Berks.

17. Sir John Read, to Miss Barker.

19. David Middleton, Esq; to Miss Fairfax.

Joshua Marriott, of Manchester, Esq; to Miss Lilly.

20. Granadoc Pigotte, Esq; to Miss Symes.

John Eyles, Esq; to Miss Alexander.

21. James Towers, of Towers-place in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Blackwell.

Vincent Biscoe, Esq; to Lady Mary Seymour, sister of the duke of Somerset.

Sept. 23. The Dauphiness of France was delivered of a princess.

Oct. 7. Lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman, of a son.

8. Countess of Egremont, of a son.

14. Hon. Mrs. Grenville of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. **T**HE countess dowager of Triaquir, aged 88.

18. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Maddox, bishop of Worcester.

Oct. 1. John Baker, Esq; late a director of the Royal-Exchange assurance.

2. Henry Pierce, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, Esq;

- James Knight, of Germain-street, Esq;
 3. Rubin Adolphus, Esq; at Bath.
 4. Edward Burnaby, Esq; late one of the chief clerks in the treasury.
 6. Edmund Clarke of Chiswick, Esq;
 7. Mr. Joseph Ames, F. R. S. and F. A. S. and secretary to the latter, author of the history of printing, &c. an ingenious, honest man.

Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Edward Wilson, Bart.

8. Samuel Kent, Esq; member for Ipswich, aged 76.
 9. Edmund Sawyer, Esq; a master in chancery, aged 30.
 10. Major general Elliot, at the English head quarters in Germany.
 11. John Carter, of Weston-Cotterell, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;
 13. Sir Henry Blount, Bart.
 15. Justice Jarvis of Spital-fields.
 19. His grace Harry, duke of Bolton, &c. succeeded in honours and estate, by his eldest son; Charles, marquis of Winchester, now duke of Bolton.

20. Peregrine Furye, Esq; of the pay office, Whitehall; secretary to Chelsea-hospital, and agent to many regiments.

21. John Darker sen. of Clerkenwell, Esq;
 22. Ellis Brand, Esq; rear admiral of his majesty's fleet.

Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq; many years collector of the customs at Bristol.

25. Edward Davenhill, of Highgate, Esq;
 26. Thomas Spencer, Esq; an eminent Russia merchant.

27. Mr. Thomas Cheffon, an eminent silversmith and a common-council man for the ward of Farringdon without.

Mr. Jacob Robinson, bookseller, in Ludgate street.

Lately, Jonathan Ewer, of Hatton-Garden, Esq;

Dr. Conyers, physician to the British army in Germany.

Judge Wilson, and Mr. Doeg, merchant, at Antigua.

George Haldane, Esq; governor of Jamaica,

The marchioness of Lothian.

Hon. John Hope, third son of the earl of Hopetoun.

Mary Smith aged 102, in Pancras Work-house.

ECCLIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 29. THE king has been pleased to promote Robert Johnson, dean of Tuam, to the bishoprick of Cloyne, vacant by the death of Dr. James Stopford.

Oct. 1. The king has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the great seal, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Worcester to elect a bishop of that see, the same being vacant by the death of Dr. Isaac Maddocks, late bishop thereof; and a letter naming and recommending to the said dean and chap-

ter the right reverend father in God doctor James Johnson, lord bishop of Gloucester, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Worcester.

to grant unto Joseph Atwell, doctor of divinity, the place and dignity of canon or prebendary in the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster, void by the death of doctor John Haylyn, late prebendary thereof.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Poulter Forrester, D. D. was presented to the rectory of Stoke Goldington, Bucks.—Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Belton on the Moor, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Harwood, to the rectory of Burstock, in Devonshire.—Mr. Douglass to a prebend of Durham.—Richard Lewis, M. A. to the rectory of Harpford, &c. in Devonshire.—Mr. Jeremiah Brewerton, M. A. to the vicarage of Monk-Tarrant, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Burridge, to the rectory of High-Hadden, in Kent.—Mr. Powel, to the living of Shudy Camps, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Crew, to the rectory of Eythorpe in Leicestershire.—Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. to the vicarage of Bapchild, in Kent.—Mr. Watson, to the rectory of Eggidan, in Sussex.—William Thompson, M. A. to the rectory of Much Alderton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Capper, to the rectory of Monk Soham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Gunning, to the living of Triplow, in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 2. The king has been pleased to grant unto James Colebrooke, of Gatton, in the county of Surry, Esq; and his heirs male, and in Default of such issue to his brother George Colebrooke, of Southgate in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Thomas Stanhope, Esq; commander of his majesty's ship the Swiftshure, and James Douglass, Esq; late captain of the Alcide were knighted.—Sir Richard Lloyd appointed a Baron of the exchequer, in the room of Baron Legge deceased.—Alderman Cockayne elected president of St. Bartholemew's hospital in the room of alderman Blackford deceased.—Peter Davall, and Samuel Bonner, Esqrs. appointed masters in chancery, in the room of Mr. Sawyer deceased and Mr. Waple who has resigned.—Mr. Nicol, secretary of Chelsea hospital.—Mr. Marsh, one of the three clerks in the war office.—Dr. Reeve was chosen president of doctors Thomas Lawrence, William Percival, John Monro, William Cadogan, co-fors; Dr. Thomas Wilbraham, treasurer; Dr. Thomas Lawrence, register, of the college of physicians.

The king has been pleased to appoint major general Hodgson colonel of the fifth regiment of foot, late lord George Bentinck's.—The Hon. major general Barrington, colonel of the 8th (or king's) regiment of foot, late lieutenant general Wolfe's.—The Hon. brigadier general Monckton, colonel of the 17th regiment of foot, late brigadier general Forbes's.—The Hon. brigadier general George Townshend, colonel of the 28th regiment, late lieutenant general Bragg's.—The Hon. major general John Griffin Griffin, colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, in the room of major general Hopson, preferred.—The Hon. brigadier general James Murray, to be colonel of a battalion of the 64th (or Royal American) regiment, in the room of brigadier general Monckton, removed.—The Right Hon. lord Frederick Cavendish, to be colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, in the room of brigadier Townshend, removed.—George Gray, Esq; to be colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of the late major general Wolfe.—John Gore, Esq; to be first major and colonel in the 3d regiment of foot guards, in the room of major general Griffin.—James Adolphus Dickenson Oughton, to be colonel of the 55th regiment of foot, late Prideaux's.—Capt. Vaughan, to be major to the black dragoons.—Frecheville Ramsden, Esq; to be major to the first troop of horse grenadier guards.

B—R—T.

SAMUEL Parker, of Worcester, mercer.
Thomas Day, of Bristol, merchant.
David Richards, of Chancery Lane, peruke-maker.
Charles Wace, of Norwich, grocer.
Robert Mason, of Northallerton, linen-draper.
John Ayliffe, of Blandford, dealer and chapman.
William Coombe, of Chewstoke, Somersetshire, grazier.
Roger Pockney, of Great Wild-street, brewer.
Bartholomew Gray, of Mark-lane, apothecary.
John Redhead, of St. Paul's Covent-garden, mercer.
Thomas Ballard, of St. Martin in the fields, butcher.
Samuel Tough, of Lendenhall-street, whipmaker.
William Newton, of Manchester, chapman.
Edward Fox, of Holywell Flintshire, haberdasher.
Bury Osgood, of Henley upon Thames, maltster.
Nancy Gibbs, of Bath, woollen-draper.
Thomas Smith, of Covent-garden, mercer.
Daniel Butler, of Snow-hill, saddlers ironmonger.
William Brown, of Keetering, wool-merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Saturday, August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 1/2
Ditto at Sight 35 1/2
Rotterdam 36 1/2
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburg 36 1/2
Paris 1 Day's Date 100
Ditto, 3 Usance 29 1/2
Bordeaux, ditto 29 1/2
Cadix 39
Madrid 39
Lisbon 38 1/2
Lyon 48 1/2
Genoa 47 1/2
Venice 50 1/2
Lisbon 50. 5d. 1/2
Porto 50. 5d. 1/2
Dublin 9 1/2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE French and Allied armies upon the Lahn, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, have continued pretty much in the same position ever since our last, the French in their camp near Giesen, upon the south side of that river, and prince Ferdinand continued in his camp at Neidar Weimar until the 19th ult. when he marched and incamped at Corfdorff, which motion was perhaps occasioned by an affair which happened on the 17th ult. an account of which we had from his head-quarters, dated the 20th. Last Monday our hunters had intelligence that the enemy were going to seize upon Wetzlar. They repaired thither in haste, and did actually prevent the French, having passed the Lahn on the bridge, whilst some squadrons of hussars forded the river. The enemy were pushed back at first, and lost some men; but having been considerably reinforced, major Friderische retreated to Wetzlar, and repassed the Lahn, under a very smart fire of cannon and small arms. Mr. Luckner did the same. The enemy fired some hundreds of cannon shot, without killing or wounding any body; but several houses have been damaged at Wetzlar by their cannon. After this the French burnt the bridge which the magistrates of Wetzlar had built below the city, in hopes that they would not desire a passage over the city bridge.

Mr. Luckner has made an excursion to Schwalbach, and has brought from thence 20 dragoons, and three officers, whom he made prisoners.

As the two armies are so near one another, many little skirmishes have happened, beside what is here mentioned, in which the allies have generally had the advantage; and their light troops have often penetrated almost to the very walls of Frankfort, with which city the French have, for some time, had no communication but by strong escorts. But neither of these two armies have found an opportunity to attack the other with advantage; and the French seem to be preparing for retiring to winter quarters in Frankfort, and behind the Mayn; for they are removing their magazines from every place south of the river, and are undermining the ramparts of Giesen, in order to blow them up, when they leave the place, being resolved to make a military desert of the country between the Mayne and the Lahn, with design to deprive the allied army of subsistence, in case it should attempt to follow them, or to disturb them in their winter quarters.

As to the city of Munster, the account of general Imhoff's having made himself master of it was premature; for it has not as yet been besieged, but only blockaded; and even the blockade he was again obliged to leave, as M. d'Armentieres had received a new reinforcement, and was again advancing to the relief of the place; but the latter con-

tented

tented himself with throwing a large convoy of provisions and ammunition into the city, and then retired, whereupon the former returned to the blockade, having received a reinforcement from the allied army, and his army was posted round the city when the last accounts came from thence.

Berlin, Sept. 25. Letters from general Finck's camp at Corbitz near Meissen, dated the 22d instant, inform us of the following interesting particulars:

"After general Wunsch had retaken Leipzig, and joined us with his corps, we marched from Eulenburg straight towards Dresden. General Kleefeld, who with a body of troops detached from the army of the empire was encamped near Dobelen, retired on our approach. When we arrived at Nossen, we learnt that general Haddick encamped with all his forces near Roth-Schemberg; but as soon as he saw us advance, he abandoned that advantageous post, and we briskly cannonaded his rear; after which we went and encamped at Teutschen Lohr, and lastly at Corbitz. General Haddick, who, during this interval of time, had caused himself to be joined by the whole army of the empire, besides several Austrian regiments, came here yesterday and attacked us. The cannonade, which was very hot, began at nine in the morning, and lasted till dark in the evening; but notwithstanding the goodness of general Haddick's dispositions, and the great superiority of the enemy's numbers, we forced them to yield us the field of battle, and to retire towards Dresden. Our loss is but small on this occasion; that of the enemy, on the contrary, is very considerable: but the infantry, in this action, again performed prodigies of valour."

To which we shall add what follows from an authentick relation of this battle, published in our Gazette.

The 22d of September, at day-break, several of the enemy's squadrons and battalions appeared on the heights of Strolschen. A thick fog prevented our distinguishing their number and motions; but about seven o'clock we distinctly discovered that it was only the rear guard of M. Haddick's corps, and that the whole were retiring towards Meltitz and Seeligstadt.

The army of the empire remained that day under arms near Neustadt, where they were ranged in several lines, whilst the Pandours and our light troops kept firing at one another all the afternoon.

But the 23d they also retired towards Seeligstadt, and we pursued their rear guard for several hours.

We have taken 461 prisoners, amongst whom are 14 officers, chiefly of the regiments of cuirassiers, Serbelloni, Benedict Daun, Schmertzing and Bretlach. The enemy's infantry having saved themselves as soon as the confusion began, we have been able to take no other trophies than one piece of cannon.

Our loss does not exceed 800 men killed and wounded, notwithstanding the brisk cannonade of the enemy, because their cannon were pointed too high; whereas our fire must have had twenty times greater effect, if we may judge by the number of Austrians killed and wounded, with whom the field of battle is covered. The loss of the enemy must be increased by the great number of deserters, who, during these two days, are come over in crowds.

We cannot speak too highly of the glory of the few Battalions who obtained this victory.

It is sufficient to say, that they have done every thing that could be expected from the bravery of the Prussian infantry, animated by the example of their worthy general.

Hoyerwerda, Sept. 27. Prince Henry's head quarters. His royal highness left the camp of Hermsdorf near Gorlitz on the 25, at seven in the evening, and after an almost incredible march from thence by Rothenburg, came to this place, (which is at the full distance of eleven German miles) on the 25th, about five o'clock in the afternoon, and had the good fortune to surprise the whole corps of general Vehla, encamped behind this town. The attack was very brisk, and lasted about three quarters of an hour, when the Austrians gave way, and fled into the woods in the neighbourhood; but our hussars pursuing, and partly surrounding them, killed near 600 on the field and in the woods, made near 1500 prisoners, among whom is general Vehla himself, and upwards of twenty officers (according to the list delivered to his royal highness) and took three pieces of cannon. This corps, it is said, consisted of 4000 men, chiefly Croats and Hungarian infantry, with some hussars, who are entirely dispersed; and about 300 of the prisoners are desperately wounded. On our side there was only six squadrons of Gelsdorff's hussars, and one hundred dragoons, actually engaged; and our loss does not amount to one hundred in killed and wounded. The army halted here yesterday and this day, but will march to-morrow morning.

His royal highness completed his junction with the generals Finck and Wunsch Sept. 29, and marshal Daun having begun his march as soon as he heard of Prince Henry, he arrived the same day at Dresden with his army; so that a bloody battle is every day expected near the gates of that city, as the two armies are but half a league asunder.

The king of Prussia having, by his conduct, disappointed the Russians in the design upon Glogaw, they repassed the Oder at Neusalze, with some loss, about the beginning of this month; and when the last accounts came from thence, they were encamped near Fraustadt; general Laudon with the Austrians under his command, Schlichtingheim, and the king of Prussia at Koben, all on or near to the Oder.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for October, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. A New Office of Baptism, pr. 1s. Henderson.
2. St. Chrysostom of the Priesthood. Translated by Mr. Bunce. Rivington.
3. An Essay on Fundamentals. By H. Moore, pr. 1s. Davey and Law.
4. A Paraphrastical Exposition of 1 Cor. By Dr. Greenwood, pr. 1s. Dod.
5. The Universal Prayer Book, No. I. pr. 6d. Burd.

PHYSICK, CHEMISTRY, COOKERY.

6. Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases. From the Latin of Dr. Huxham, pr. 4s. 6d. Hinton.
7. A Dissertation on the Scrofula, or King's Evil. By W. Scott, D. D. Cooper.
8. Institutes of Experimental Chemistry. 2 vols. pr. 12s. Nourie.
9. A Complete System of Cookery. By William Verral, pr. 4s. Rivington.

LAW.

10. The Universal Parish Officer, pr. 3s. Coote.

VOYAGE.

11. A Voyage to the Coast of Africa, in 1758. By the Rev. Mr. Lindsay. (See p. 344.) Price 5s. Patterson.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

12. An Ode, occasioned by the Success of Admiral Boscawen, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
13. An Ode to the Marchioness of Granby, pr. 1s. Newberry.
14. Female Banishment, 2 vols. pr. 5s. Lowndes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Bee, a new Periodical Paper, No. I. II. III. and IV. 2d. each. Published every Saturday. Wilkie.
16. The Busy Body, a new Paper. To be published Weekly, No. I. II. and III. pr. 2d. each Number.
17. An Answer to a Letter to a noble Commander, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 518.)
18. The Truth, the whole Truth, &c. pr. 1s. Hall.
19. A Letter from an Officer in the Ottoman Army, &c. pr. 1s. Williams.
20. A Letter to David Garrick, Esq; on opening the Theatre, pr. 1s. Pottinger.
21. A Reply to an Answer to a Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany, pr. 6d. Throth. — [Whoever thinks this piece written by the letter-writer, will be egregiously mistaken: The letter sold, and a vindication suddenly stamped up, was likely to sell too. However, there are some smart turns in it, and some facts that cannot, at present, be disputed.]
22. The Proceedings of a Court Martial appointed to enquire into the Conduct of a certain Great Man. Price 1s. Hall. — [The letter to a late noble commander, the letter of P. — Y, &c. furnish the charge,

and his lordship's defence, is collected from his short address, &c. The sentence is that of Byng, with the representation annexed; and upon the plan of Voltaire, and Richlieu's letters to that unfortunate admiral, are constructed, almost verbatim, letters from Voltaire, Broglie and Contades, to Lord G. S. — Oh! rare pamphleteers, how ready ye are at your trade! *Ye scriblers poor, who write to eat*, how many of you have dined, at the expence of a late commander!]

23. An Epistle to a noble Lord. By a Countryman, pr. 6d. [The countryman is very angry with Lord G. for having published his short address; for having quitted the army; and for having imply'd a censure upon Prince Ferdinand. But above all, for being affronted with the pamphleteers who voluntarily espoused his cause. Tho' on the whole it is somewhat absurd, it is not one of the worst of the numerous publications on this subject.]

24. A Second Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany, pr. 1s. Griffiths. [Wrote with all the spirit, and in the same stile with the first; and we must only hint, with Sir Roger de Coverley, that *Much may be said on both sides.*]

25. Reasons why David Garrick, Esq; should not appear on the Stage, pr. 1s. [The main reason is, that "When Mr. Garrick appears upon the stage" the writer is "so blinded by prejudice or admiration, that he can see no body else, he can hear no body else, and can hear no body else." Mr. Garrick is advised to quit the stage, because he eclipses all who appear with him on it. What a clever fellow this reasoner is! how very elegantly he steals a panegyrick upon Mr. Garrick, let his readers judge, if he has any! — But after some scraps of latin, an old tale of a blackamoor boy, from the Duke of Buckingham's conference, so well known, it was a little disingenuous to rob the *Bee* of some of that Honey, he so good naturedly and so genteely bestows upon the publick, without acknowledging the theft. His pamphlet is eked out to the price of one shilling by a piracy upon that ingenious periodical pamphlet. *Sic vos non vobis mullicates apes.*]

26. Secret Reasons why the intended Invasion of England was projected, but not accomplished, &c. pr. 1s. Simpson. [The reasons now are very public, viz the defeat of Contades and that of De la Clue, which have rendered it impracticable. The secret history of the cabinet of France may be, or may not be true, for ought we know to the contrary. The following (according to this piece) is the present situation of it. Richlieu and Bernis, hate Contades and Montcalm. — The former is supported by Belleisle; and the latter by the King. — Pompadour hates d'Etrees, but the good friends of France adore him. — Belleisle hates Lally, Pompadour loves him. — Belleisle

Belleisle is working the downfall of Conflans by endeavouring to supplant him with Bompard. — But Conflans is a courtier, and as such, the friend of Richlieu, who almost moves heaven and earth in his favour. — De la Clue is a friend of Belleisle's, who covers his disgrace. — Richlieu and Bernis hate him. — Pompadour is indifferent; and the King is of no import."

27. *Genuine Letters from a Volunteer in the British Service at Quebec*, price 1s. Whitridge. [This seems to be what its title declares it to be. We shall take an extract or two from it, as they do honour to our commanders, and the nation in general.] "July 4th, A flag of truce to the commandant, from general Wolfe, published his design of attacking the town on the part of his Britannic Majesty; at the same time signifying, that it was his Majesty's express command to have the war conducted without practising the inhuman method of scalping, and that it was expected the French troops under his command do copy the example, as they shall answer the contrary. M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil returned a polite answer to the admiral, assuring him, when the British fleet and army had done gaseconading in the French territories, he would return him the two gentlemen belonging to admiral Durell, took prisoners in the river; intimating his surprise, that with so few forces he would attempt the conquest of so extensive and populous a country as Canada." "Notwithstanding the check we received in the action (of the 31st of July) it must be admitted our people behaved with great vivacity. I cannot omit being particular with regard to a singular instance of personal bravery and real courage. Capt. Ochterlony and lieutenant Peyton (both of general Monckton's regiment) were wounded, and fell before the breast-work near the falls — The former, mortally, being shot through the body; the latter was wounded only in his knee. — Two savages pushed down upon them with the utmost precipitation, armed with nothing but their diabolical knives — The first seized on Capt. Ochterlony, when Mr. Peyton, who lay reclining on his fusée, discharged it, and the savage dropt immediately on the body of his intended prey. — The other savage advanced with much eagerness to Mr. Peyton, who had no more time than to disengage his bayonet, and conceal its disposition. — With one arm he warded off the purposed blow, and with the other stung him to the heart. — Nevertheless, the savage, though fallen, renewed his

attempts, inasmuch that Mr. Peyton was obliged to repeat his blows, and stab him through and through his body. — A straggling grenadier, who had happily escaped the slaughter of his companions, stumbled upon Capt. Ochterlony, and readily offered him his services. The captain, with the spirit and bravery of a true Briton, replied, "Friend, I thank you! — but with respect to me, the musquet, or scalping knife, will be only a more speedy deliverance from pain. — I have but a few minutes to live. — Go — make haste — and tender your service, where there is a possibility, it may be useful." — At the same time he pointed to Mr. Peyton, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the sand. The grenadier took Mr. Peyton on his back, and conveyed him to the boat, but not without each receiving a wound. — Mr. Peyton in his back, and his rescuer another near his shoulder." What nobler picture can be conceived of the brave Wolfe, than the following lines exhibit: — "But alas! our brave general: He likewise fell: — crowned with conquest, he smiled in death: — His principal care was, that he should not be seen to fall: — Support me, said he, to such as were near him, let not my brave soldiers see me drop: — the day is ours: — Oh! keep it — and he died."

28. *An Accurate and Authentic Journal of the Siege of Quebec*, price 1s. Robinson. [More methodical than the foregoing; but perhaps it was digested by somebody more acquainted with book-making. However, every thing relative to our late darling conquest will, no doubt, meet with purchasers.]

29. *Considerations on the Importance of Canada, and the Bay and River of St. Lawrence*, pr. 6d. Owen. [Tho' there is nothing in this piece but what is well known; yet it is a neat little summary of all that has been said on the heads of the fisheries, &c. We hope, with the writer, that our rights in America will be settled upon so solid a foundation, as not to be again disputed; and that even some of our North American conquests may be confirmed to us on a general peace; which cannot fail of producing the salutary effects he has pointed out.]

We have received The End of Time, the Piece from Anglo-Britannus, the Critique from Stalbridgiensis, and Mr. George Gould's Letter and curious Drawing, which will all be inserted in our next; with many other curious Pieces, from our Correspondents, omitted this Month for want of Room.
[The Bill of Mortality in our next.]

ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS, for the Year 1760, will be published together, at Stationer's-Hall, on Tuesday the 30th Day of November, 1759. — N. B. In Old Smith's Almanack, there are inserted a new alphabetical Chronology of remarkable Events to the present Time. — The proper Days and Hours for transferring Stocks, and receiving Dividends, when due: As also a List of the Holidays observed at the Publick Offices.

THOSE Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. that honoured The LONDON EVENING-POST by their kind Reception, before the late prohibition, are requested to take Notice That the said Paper may now be had, as formerly, of the Clerks of the General Post-Office, and they may be assured, that the same CONSTITUTIONAL SPIRIT, that rendered it so